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THE PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

EDMUNDS, BLAINE, AND CHANDLER SPEAK.

THE BOURBON BILL PASSED—THREE REMARKABLE SPEECHES—MR. CHANDLER CHARGES FRAUD AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE SOUTHERN SENATORS—GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED THEREBY—A WARNING AND A CHALLENGE.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The consideration of the bill to prevent military interference with elections was resumed in the Senate to-day, and, after several hours' debate, was passed by a vote of 33 to 23. Mr. Edmunds made a strong legal argument in opposition to the principle of the bill, prefacing his remarks with citations from the Constitution and the statutes to show that the laws which it was proposed to repeal were intended to clothe the President with the authority to use all the power of the Constitution, including the military power, to enforce the laws of the United States and to preserve peace, order, and liberty, which, he contended, could not exist separately. He showed that from the beginning of the Government United States Marshals have had the authority to call upon the military to enforce law and to suppress disorder, and the authority of the President to use all the power of the Government upon all occasions, when the use of such power became necessary, was never disputed until these later days. He argued that the pending bill would, in effect, repeal the laws which authorized the President and other Federal officers to maintain the peace and suppress disorder. The posse comitatus law of 1878, prevented the use of military power, unless expressly authorized by the Constitution and acts of Congress, and the bill under consideration was aimed at the repeal of those specific acts of Congress excepted in the posse comitatus law.

Mr. Edmunds then took up the pending bill, and, proceeding to criticise it, showed that it was inconsistent in its terms. The preamble declares that the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, and yet the body of the bill prescribes that troops may be used at the polls in certain emergencies, which are specified. He contended, therefore, that either the declaration of the preamble was false, or the body of the bill aimed to enact a wrong which was condemned in the preamble. He alluded to the argument of Senator Morgan, in which that gentleman contended that the United States had no authority to enter a State, and argued that there was no part of the territory of the United States was so sacred that the Federal Government could not occupy it. The authority of the United States existed everywhere throughout the country. It was in the bones and sinews of every citizen, and he wished he could say it had existence in the heart of every citizen. The bill, he said, was intended to strip the United States of its constitutional power, and he warned Senators that its passage meant the surrender of the power necessary to maintain the existence of the Government. The laws which it would repeal were enacted to maintain purity of elections, which was essential to the perpetuity of the Government and the peace and prosperity of the people. Organized violence might drive the judiciary from the Bench and take forcible possession of the court of justice, but the power of the Government was sufficient to suppress such violence, and no loss would follow, except that which would result from delay of administration; but when the purity of elections was assailed the very vitals of the Government were struck at. If power was necessary to preserve the departments of the Government against violence, how much more necessary was it to clothe the officers of the Government with full power to protect the elections against unlawful combinations, which, if permitted to succeed, would overturn and destroy it. Mr. Edmunds spoke in this strain for over three hours, and was attentively listened to by both sides. His speech was a clear and logical argument in support of the authority of the Federal Government against the State rights theories advanced by Senator Morgan and other Democrats, and in favor of maintaining intact all laws now on the statute-books intended to preserve the purity of elections, and those laws which give the General Government power to enforce its authority at all times and by all the power vested in the Executive by the Constitution.

During the delivery of his speech Senator Edmunds was not interrupted, and, from the character of his remarks, it was believed the discussion would be continued in the same vein from the Democratic side. No Democratic Senator, however, rose to reply to him, and it was apparent that they had concluded to abandon the discussion and force a vote on the bill. As no one rose to reply to Mr. Edmunds, the presiding officer was about to put the question on the passage of the bill, when Mr. Blaine arose and offered his amendment, making it unlawful for any armed citizen to come within one mile of a polling-place, where any general or special election was being held, but upon the suggestion of several Republican Senators he withdrew it.

Mr. Blaine then said that he wanted to insert a punctuation mark, to draw the attention of the country to the ancient and exploded doctrine of State rights, which was receiving, just now, such powerful expression on the Democratic side. The Democrats had ever been the exponents of this doctrine, but it was now receiving from the representatives of that party a more offensive and dangerous presentation than ever before. He traced the history of State rights down to 1860, and said that Jackson stamped it out, but that Van Buren dallied with it, while Polk yielded to its fullest influence and did its bidding, as did Pierce and Buchanan. In 1860 it marshaled its hosts under Breckinridge and was beaten. Afterward it had unsuccessfully attempted to destroy the Government. "Pass this bill," said he, "and you give a broader expression to the doctrine of State rights than Calhoun ever contended for, or thought of, so far as is known. Mr. Blaine only spoke for about five minutes, but he made many telling points which fitted in with the admirable argument of Mr. Edmunds.

After Senator Blaine had finished his speech and received applause from the galleries, the President pro tem. was just on the point of calling for a vote on the bill, when, much to the surprise of every one in the Senate Chamber, Zachariah Chandler, pale, trembling, and very much excited, rose to make a speech. At once there was the utmost silence in the chamber. The Democrats hurried in from the cloak-rooms, evidently expecting what was to come, and in a few moments the galleries were well filled by idlers about the Capitol, who are always on the lookout for an interesting speech and ever on hand expecting a sensation. Upon this occasion, at least, they were not disappointed. Senator Chandler made a most remarkable speech, and, evidently without any previously-conceived intention, succeeded in creating more excitement than has been witnessed in the Senate during the present session. He began by the declaration that history was repeating itself, and taking this statement for his text, went on for 15 minutes to show that the same influence, the clique, and the same section which controlled the Democracy at the outbreak of the rebellion controlled it to-day. At that time, the speaker declared, the dominant party was controlled by a caucus, exactly as it is to-day. Then, as now, the Northern Democrats were absolutely under the control of their Southern brethren; and then, as now, the caucus was controlled and managed by the White League bull-dozers. Even Stephen A. Douglas was crowded out of his party because of his independent utterances and action, and degraded from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories. He, like every other Northern Democrat, continued Mr. Chandler with much feeling, was crowded off the bridge and into the deep waters from which none of them have ever since risen. Mr. Chandler declared that the same fate awaited the Northern allies of the party which was now in control of the legislative branch of the Government, and to prove this assertion read from the Record, to show the number of Northern Democrats who were in the Senate just before the war and the number which is in the Senate at the present time. In the course of his remarks upon this point he referred with telling effect to that distinguished Independent, David Davis, by declaring that the present Independent party in the Senate, true to its tradition, always voted as a unit in favor of the Democracy, and continuing, Mr. Chandler said that the Northern Democrats were being again crowded off the bridge. They were being forced into a position which their constituents, without regard to party, could not and would not approve, and like their predecessors, he believed that they would shortly sink out of sight, never to be heard from more. They were asked to vote for bills which made the war a mockery and a reproach, and they tamely did as they were directed. They were ordered to vote a pension to Jeff Davis, and they submitted without a word. Leaving the Northern Democrats for a moment, the speaker referred to their Southern brethren. For these men of the South, for these men who had been in war against their country, he said the loyal people of the nation had killed the fatted calf. This they had done in their great magnanimity, but instead of thanking them for their kindness, the gentlemen of the South had, ever since they had had the power to do so, acted as if that calf had always been owned by them. This sally caused a great deal of merriment, and then the Senator went on.

Referring to the efforts which are being made to unseat Senator Kellogg, Mr. Chandler created the most intense excitement by declaring that, in his opinion, there were 12 gentlemen among the Democrats—referring, of course, to the Southern Bourbons—who held their seats upon a much slighter basis than the Senator from Louisiana did; and who, in fact, owed their election to violence and fraud. Upon this, Mr. Eaton, who was even more excited than Mr. Chandler, jumped to his feet and demanded that the gentleman be called to order. A most exciting scene ensued. Mr. Chandler's words were read by the official reporter, and Messrs. Beck, Houston, and other Democrats asked for a ruling on Mr. Eaton's call to order. Mr. Thurman, who was in the chair, promptly and much to the surprise of every one present, decided the point of order not well taken, and Mr. Chandler went on with his speech, repeating, with aggravating deliberation, his former remark in regard to the title by which certain Democrats held their seats. He then dared the Democrats to remove Kellogg, and concluded by declaring that every dog had his day; that the days of the Democratic majority were numbered; that *Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin* was written all over their brows.

This was the end of the debate. Mr. Chandler sat down amid loud applause, and then the bill was passed by a vote of 33 to 23. Immediately afterward the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and then the Senate adjourned.

The bill passed to-day by the Senate was the bill of the House, which was passed by that body on Tuesday last, and which was on the table of the Senate. The House bill was substituted to-day for that of the Senate, in accordance with the decision of a private conference of leading Democrats of both branches of Congress held this morning. It will be laid before the President to-morrow.

During the past two days there has been considerable change of sentiment among the Republicans as to what the action of the President will be. Many who, a few days ago, felt confident that he would approve the bill, now express the belief that he will veto it. There does not seem, however, to be any good reason for this change in sentiment, and the fact that those who are believed to sustain intimate relations with the President incline to the belief that he will approve it, warrants the prediction that he will do so.

A DAY OF TALK IN THE HOUSE.

MR. COX ADVOCATING UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—THE SILVER BILL DEBATE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Nothing of special interest was done in the House to-day. A sharp colloquy arose over a bill to remove the political disabilities of Gen. Pemberton, a native of Pennsylvania, who was residing in the South when the rebellion began, and who joined the rebel service. Mr. Cox, of New-York, advocated the passage of a general amnesty bill which would include every man who participated in the rebellion who has not been pardoned. After wrangling for some time over a resolution to pay the clerks of the House for time for which they have once been paid, the discussion of the Silver bill was resumed. Mr. Weaver, Greenbacker, of Iowa, delivered a speech said to have been made several times during his campaign for Congress, and was followed by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who spoke against the bill. No movement has been made looking to a vote upon the bill, and it looks as if the discussion would be continued through next week.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $791,847 45, and from Customs $536,[illegible] 35.

The subscription to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to $936,580. Owing to the demand being greater than the supply the Treasury Department has been compelled to regulate the issue of certificates to depositories.

Secretary Sherman having returned from Ohio, there was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day, but no important business was transacted. The chief topic discussed was the movement of settlers toward the Indian Territory. The Attorney-General reiterated his opinion that it was clearly in violation of law. The latest reports to the Secretary of the Interior indicate that the movement has been exaggerated.

Commissioner Raum authorizes an unqualified contradiction of the repeatedly published statement that in response to a letter from the Collector of the Fifth Iowa District, he has rendered a decision "that banks are not entitled to deduct their United States refunding certificates from their taxable capital," as they would be entitled to deduct Government bonds. The Commissioner says that not only has he rendered no such decision, but the question has not yet been considered, and he has formed no opinion with regard to it.

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, to-day introduced a joint resolution to make the appropriation of March 31, 1877, of $375,000 for the payment of ante-bellum Southern mail contractors, practically available, it having been "tied up" by a Treasury ruling to await the presentation of all such claims and the determination of the percentage that should be paid to each claimant pro rata. Mr. Williams's joint resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to pay to the contractors, or their legal representatives, such sums as the Post Office Department certificates may prove to be due them respectively, provided that no payment shall be made to any contractor without satisfactory proof that he has not already been paid by the Confederate States.

Mr. Lapham, of New-York, has introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the text of which is as follows: "Whenever any appropriation bill shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and shall be presented to the President for his approval, he may withhold his approval to any clause or clauses, or provisions in such bill, and approve the remainder, and in such case he shall state his objections to the portions disapproved in the same manner as is provided in article 1, section 7, of the Constitution, and all provisions of said section as to bills not approved shall apply to the item or items so disapproved." The measure was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution which Mr. Muech proposes to introduce granting to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authority to investigate all matters in connection with the execution of contracts for furnishing public buildings, was examined by that committee to-day. It authorizes the committee to report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation is necessary to secure good and suitable work at fair prices and at a fair and reasonable compensation to mechanics and laborers employed. The resolution requests particularly that inquiry be made into the charge that the tools used in preparing stone for the New-York Court-house and Post Office Buildings were sold at public auction on the completion of said buildings and repurchased for use on the Philadelphia Court-house and Post Office, and what the figures of the transaction were. The subject was referred to a sub-committee.

MULCTING SAVINGS BANK OFFICERS.

NYACK, N. Y., May 9.—In the Rockland County Circuit Court, before Judge Dykman, the suit of Receiver William J. Green against Samuel W. Canfield and others, Trustees of the Rockland Savings Bank, for moneys misappropriated or wasted by them, was finished to-day, and a verdict for $38,836, with allowance of cost and interest, making in all about $42,000, was given for the plaintiff against Samuel W. Canfield, the President, and Richard P. Eells, the Secretary of the bank. The jury found in favor of the other defendants. The indictments against Canfield and Eells for perjury and embezzlement will be tried on May 27.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA AND THE NIHILISTS.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS REGARDING THE ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED PERSONS—AN OFFICIAL DENIAL OF BARBARITY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.—The *Golos* states that the first party of 300, out of 2,000 persons arrested in Moscow during the Winter, have started for Siberia. Nine thousand persons arrested in other towns will pass through Moscow during the Summer.

An official statement, contradicting the news published abroad with reference to affairs in Russia, says that Fort Petropaulovsky is wholly inadequate to contain 400 prisoners, to say nothing of 4,700, which it was stated had been removed therefrom to Kazan; that no prisoner has been removed from the fortress to Kazan; that the reported arrests of officers have not taken place; that since February only three officers altogether have been arrested, and, finally, that no arrests of whole families have been made.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Berne to Reuter's Telegram Company denies the report that Russia has made a demand upon Switzerland for the extradition of one of the murderers of the Russian General Metzenzeff.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent states that the revolutionary newspaper *Land and Liberty* is still being circulated clandestinely. The last number, issued on the morning of Dubrovin's execution, contained an article against the Czar.

TARIFF DISCUSSION ABROAD.

THE DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG—BISMARCK'S ANGRY WITHDRAWAL.

BERLIN, May 9.—In yesterday's debate on the tariff in the Reichstag, Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, spoke in favor of protection. Whatever, he said, were the grievances and oppression in Church matters, of which they had to complain, the Centre would never carry their opposition *à outrance*, and where the throne, the fatherland, and the most vital interests of the country were at stake, they would always support the Government. He hoped Prince Bismarck would show himself for the future as independent of ecclesiastical counselors as he had now shown himself of economic advisers.

The scene between Prince Bismarck and Herr Lasker caused a great tumult for a short time. Herr Lasker pronounced certain figures issued by the Chancellor untrustworthy. The President decided the expression to be parliamentary, and therefore that it did not justify the Prince's sharp retorts. Prince Bismarck leaned carelessly against a column during the President's remarks, and at the close advanced, drew himself up to his full height, and said that while he respected the President's decision, he himself was President of the Federal Council, and had nothing to retract.

The motion of Herr Loewe, referring a portion of the Tariff bill to a committee of 28 members, was adopted to-day.

MADRID, May 9.—The civil corporations of the Provinces have passed a resolution declaring that the suppression of the differential duty on goods shipped in foreign bottoms has had disastrous consequences for the Spanish mercantile Navy.

The octroi duties on corn and flour entering Madrid have been abolished on account of the high price of provisions.

PARIS, May 9.—The Municipal Council has resolved to refuse to admit any longer, free of octroi duty, articles of consumption intended for representatives of foreign countries residing in Paris.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin says the vote on Herr Loewe's motion is regarded as indicating that the Government is certain of a majority on the Tariff bill, even if all the Liberals oppose it.

THE ZULU AND AFGHAN WARS.

MORE TROOPS FOR AFRICA—YAKOOB KHAN ACCEPTS THE BRITISH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, May 9.—The Press Association announces that the War Office has issued circulars asking for 1,200 volunteers from the regular Army for the Cape. Bounties are also offered to men in the Militia and to the reserves who volunteer. The transports Serapis and Crocodile were ordered to be in readiness for the embarkation of troops.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Lahore announces that Yakoob Khan has accepted all the British proposals. These advance the frontier line so as to give the British the Kojak Pass, Pisheen Valley, the Kurum Valley as far as Shutargardan Pass, and the Khyber Pass as far as Loargi. The British also gain the right to keep an agent at Kandahar; but the *Standard's* correspondent is not informed as to whether they are to have agents at Kabul and Herat. It is not known whether the treaty will be signed immediately at Gandamak or later at Kabul. Major Cavagnari will return as Envoy to Kabul with Yakoob Khan.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 9.—Lord George F. Hamilton, Vice-President of the Council, was incorrectly reported as having said in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, that swine from the United States had been discovered suffering from the trichina worm. What he did say, in reply to a specific question, was that he had not heard of trichinæ in American swine. The order requiring that swine from the United States shall be slaughtered at the port of landing after the 1st of June, is in consequence of typhus having been discovered in swine from the United States. Five hundred head of cattle from South America were slaughtered at Glasgow yesterday in consequence of disease.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, after the recent experiment on the Thames Embankment, finds that electricity costs 2¼ pence an hour per lamp more than the best gas giving equal light. The report declares that the defects connected with electric lighting must prevent its general adoption.

In the House of Lords last night, there was read a second time without a division the bill, which had previously passed the House of Commons, to allow the establishment of "Retreats" in which habitual drunkards may be shut up and subjected to special treatment. It is left to their own choice to enter the Retreat or not. The candidate for admission must appear before a Justice of the Peace, signify in writing his wish to be admitted, and state the time during which he is willing to continue an inmate. This done, he is no longer a free agent. He must stay out the time for which he has bound himself, and conform to the regulations of the establishment, however distasteful they may be to him.

The British iron-clad Iron Duke is ashore at Shanghai. The Iron Duke is a double screw iron ship, armor plated, 6,034 tons burden, and 4,268 horse-power. She carries 14 guns.

ROME, May 9.—The indisposition of Gen. Garibaldi has increased. He suffers greatly from arthritic pains in the stomach.

PARIS, May 9.—A delegation from the Franco-American treaty committee to promote a Franco-American treaty of commerce waited on M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, to-day, and called his attention to Mr. Fernando Wood's motion in the United States House of Representatives relative to commercial relations. M. Tirard received the delegation very cordially. He stated that he was in favor of a reciprocity treaty, and his department would give the matter most serious consideration.

MADRID, May 9.—It is believed that the majority of the Cortes will decide to postpone any decision relative to Cuban reforms until the September session, though some Cuban Deputies intend to endeavor to hasten the debate.

A royal decree has been issued fixing the composition of the general staff of the Army as follows: Four Captains-General, 40 Lieutenants-General, 60 Camp Marshals, and 160 Brigadiers-General. It is believed the Government intends to lower the import duties on articles of consumption.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid states that the Municipality of that city has decided to open 20 depots for the sale of bread below bakers' prices. The Council of Ministers, in consequence of the scarcity, are considering the expediency of a temporary repeal of the duties on foreign corn. The agriculturists oppose the proposition.

The liabilities of Swann, Clough & Co., the bankers, of York, whose failure was announced on Thursday, are estimated at £2,000,000.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Lahore reports that the cholera is decreasing in India.

WINDING UP ITS BUSINESS.

THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CONCLUDES TO GO OUT OF EXISTENCE.

ALBANY, May 9.—Some time ago Superintendent Smyth, of the Insurance Department, gave notice to the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which is nominally of Brooklyn, but really has its main office at No. 178 Broadway, New-York City, that its Directors must make good $56,000 deficit in its capital or retire from business. This morning Mr. Smyth received a letter from John D. Cocks, President of the company, who says: "I laid the matter before my Board of Directors, who have advised to wind up instead. I have, therefore, the honor to advise you that we have reinsured all our risks in the Home Insurance Company of New-York, and have ceased taking any new risks after the 5th inst. We are paying all claims as fast as they become due and are adjusted." The letter is accompanied by a circular to all the company's agents, directing them to turn over everything to the Home Company's agents, and also a circular from the Home Company to its agents, directing a demand for everything from the agents of the Atlantic. Mr. Smyth, in reply says that the arrangements are all that can be demanded under the law. Consequently, from this date, the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company is a defunct institution. The company has been engaged in a very large and an unusually disastrous business. Its report of condition on Jan. 1, 1879, showed that it had $386,590 unobjectionable assets, and that its surplus was $37,545. Its capital stock was $200,000, and its liabilities, including its capital stock, were only $350,045. But its last year's business was so disastrous that its net surplus was reduced from $109,571 to $37,545, while with an income of $299,587, its expenditures were $334,933. It was upon this showing that Mr. Smyth ordered it to make good its impaired deficiency. The Home Company, to which the business of the Atlantic has been transferred, is the largest in the State, its last report showing it to have $6,390,352 in unobjectionable assets.

A STEP-FATHER'S CRUELTY.

BEATING A BOY FOR AN HOUR AND RUBBING SALT IN HIS WOUNDS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—Daniel Musgrave, an old offender, was arraigned this evening on the complaint of City Marshal Charles P. Brown, before Police Justice Hendershott, charged with cruelly beating a son of his wife by a former husband. The boy, whose name is Jonathan Farrell, is between 11 and 12 years of age. On Wednesday last young Farrell, who had been sent out after wood, failed to get a sufficient quantity to satisfy his step-father, who compelled the lad to strip, and then, with a heavy whip with a buckle on the end of it, beat him for nearly an hour, cutting deep gashes and long welts into the flesh from which the blood flowed. After he had exhausted himself he stopped, and finding that the blood flowed too copiously, he rubbed salt and water into the cuts. The screams of the boy were heard by the neighbors who, however, did not interfere. Musgrave denied the charge, but being intoxicated at the hearing when the boy said that he rubbed salt on the cuts said, "That's a lie; I put whisky on them." He said that the boy was incorrigible and would not obey him or sleep at home nights. The *Police Justice held Musgrave for trial on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.*

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

RISE IN BALTIMORE AND OHIO SHARES—A SOUTHERN ROAD'S TROUBLES.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—A remarkable rise has taken place in Baltimore and Ohio shares. Monday morning the quotation was 90. At midday Robert Garrett & Sons bought 1,300 shares scrip dividend from the city at 95¼, and 583 shares from the Johns Hopkins estate at 95. Since then the price has advanced, on sales of only 906 shares, to 105¼ bid, or 15¼ per cent. in five days. No explanation is given by brokers, except that there is a general demand. The city holds 32,500 shares, and the estate about 14,500, so that the rise makes a difference in favor of these two holders of over $700,000.

NORFOLK, Va., May 9.—The decree granted by the United States Circuit Court in the matter of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad gives the road until next January to settle its past due interest, after which time 90 days' notice will be given before the sale takes place. It is settled that the road is not to be dismembered, but is to be sold as an entirety.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The measure introduced to-day by Senator McDonald concerning Army promotions is based upon the theory that the prohibitory clause of the act of June 18, 1878, is still in force. It, therefore, proposes to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to all vacancies now existing, or that may hereafter exist, in the Army, the officers entitled to be promoted under the laws regulating promotions which were in force prior to the 18th of June, 1878; provided, that no officer so appointed or promoted shall be entitled to the pay of the grade to which he may be promoted prior to the enactment of this bill.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

Surgeon T. C. McParlin, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report for duty as attending surgeon in New-York City.

The four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, intended to replace the Tenth, in Texas, are ordered to report first to Gen. Sheridan for temporary service, if necessary, in the Indian Territory, are at present ice-bound in Lake Michigan. It is hoped, however, that they will be released within two or three days.

Commander F. V. McNair has been ordered to take command of the practice-ship Constellation. Surgeon M. L. Ruth, Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting, and Paymaster A. S. Kenney have been assigned to duty on the same vessel, together with the following officers detached from the Naval Academy: Lieuts. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Samuel W. Very, Daniel Delehanty, Robert T. Jasper, William J. Barnette, and Sumner C. Paine; Masters S. A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, and Chaplain Robert Hudson.

The Powhatan, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Station, Rear-Admiral Wyman commanding, sailed from Norfolk this morning for Port Royal. The Marion is at Norfolk awaiting orders.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross to be advanced eight numbers in his present grade.

A MARSHAL'S MISFORTUNE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—Some time ago Col. R. H. Crittenden, United States Marshal of Kentucky, arrested, through his deputies, G. W. Penn and W. T. Jackson, William Bryant, in the interior of this State, upon a charge of violating the Revenue laws. It was shown by the trial that Bryant was not the man who had committed the offense, and he was consequently discharged. He then brought suit against Marshal Crittenden and Deputies Penn and Jackson for $500 damages for false imprisonment. Bryant gained the suit, and a writ of execution was issued in the Jefferson Circuit Court against the defendants, on which Major Penn was arrested on April 11, but he took the insolvent debtor's oath and was released. This morning Col. Crittenden was also arrested on this writ by the Sheriff, and lodged in jail. He was released this evening, probably having taken the oath of insolvency. The Government has refused to help the Marshal.

STATE VERSUS FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—F. M. Ramsey, United States Deputy Marshal, charged with killing Lightfoot, was tried in the Federal Court here to-day on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged. Ramsey was removed from the custody of the civil authorities by order of the United States court. Judge Ballard delivered a long opinion, the substance of which was that the court had jurisdiction of the matter in question, and, having hitherto fully heard a statement of the facts in the case, it was not necessary to listen to them again. Ramsey was again discharged from custody, and the next step will probably be a bench-warrant from the Warren County Court of Common Pleas when it assembles.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.—Augustus Garron, aged 23 years, a brakeman on the Housatonic Railroad, was killed by a milk train at Lee this afternoon. He was passing from the tender to the first car when he fell beneath the wheels, which cut off both of his legs. He leaves a widowed mother who resides in I[illegible]

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

HARVARD'S OARSMAN VICTORIOUS.

GODDARD BEATS LIVINGSTONE BY TEN LENGTHS IN THE SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 9.—The single-scull race between Warren N. Goddard, of Harvard, and Edmund P. Livingstone, of Yale, took place this afternoon on Lake Quinsigamond. The day was perfect, and the race was witnessed by a large number of students and others from Boston and Worcester, the distance from New-Haven keeping many Yale men away. Livingstone's sympathizers, however, were numerous among the people of Worcester and what Yale men were present. The scene at the lake was a miniature representation of an old-time Harvard-Yale race. A grand stand on Regatta Point, a few more hucksters about, more crimson and blue, six-oared crews instead of single scullers, and last, but what was a chief feature in the old college races, more of the fair sex, to lend grace and enthusiasm to the occasion, and the scenes at the lake of a July day about 10 years ago would be enacted over again. The 11 A. M. express from Boston brought a delegation of Harvard students, but more came on the later trains, which also brought a number of sporting men. About 1,500 people altogether witnessed the race.

A southerly wind did not make the lake too rough for the most fastidious sculler. The referee's boat started up the course at 4:30 P. M., and after carefully examining the stake-boats, found them in correct position. She then returned, and at 5:05 the signal for the men to get ready was given. Livingstone appeared first, wearing a blue cap and white shirt, and soon took his position. Goddard came five minutes later, shooting the causeway, and was loudly cheered by the Harvard men. He wore a crimson handkerchief on his head, and his sculls were tipped with crimson. Like Livingstone, he wore a white shirt, but his face and arms were browned by exposure. The boats were quickly aligned, and the word was given at 5:18½. Livingstone took the water first, and led by a few feet. In 20 lengths out, however, Goddard closed this up, and at Regatta Point showed half a boat length in front. Goddard started off pulling a deliberate 34 stroke, while Livingstone went off somewhat unsteadily at 36. Livingstone steered in toward Goddard's side, but was soon warned off by the referee. After passing Regatta Point Goddard dropped his stroke to 31, and kept his eye on his opponent, whom he led by a length of clear water. About half a mile from the start Goddard, who steered over to the eastern shore to get smoother water, was in turn warned, and quickly resumed his course. The stake-boat was reached in just 6:50 by Goddard, who now had two lengths of clear water. He turned in 0:10, and struck out for home, with a long, clean stroke, as fresh as when he started. When the scullers passed the referee's boat, an eighth of a mile from the stake, Livingstone appeared greatly distressed. He stuck to his work manfully, however, but Goddard kept increasing the lead, and at Regatta Point was eight lengths in front. Here he spurted, and finished in 14:30, 10 lengths ahead. Livingstone finished in 14:50. The Harvard men cheered Goddard loudly, but the Yale men were few, and, in view of the result, made little demonstration. The referee was Edwin Brown, of Worcester; judges for Goddard, Walter Trimble and Edmund L. Bayliss; for Livingstone, Julian Curtiss and Herman Livingstone.

THE OHIO CANDIDATES.

DEMOCRATS EXCITED BY SHERMAN'S VISIT—THE CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—The visit of Secretary Sherman to Ohio and the attendant excitement has created much commotion in Democratic ranks. This was noticed in the immediate arrival upon the ground of John Thompson, but since the Secretary has departed and the excitement has had some opportunity to subside, considerations of the exact bearings are of interest. Leading Democrats believe that Sherman will be the candidate for Governor, and intends thus to forward his Presidential aspiration, as before his arrival upon the scene the other day everybody on both sides admitted that the fight for the nomination on the Democratic side was narrowed to Bishop and Rice, with Bishop leading. The convention comes on June 4, less than a month hence, and there was not much chance of a change. Now the prospects are that a dozen candidates may take the field. The Hon. H. J. Heisley, a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor two years ago, says that there is no doubt that Sherman is in the field, and that he will bring out Ewing, whose friends will say that Sherman, being a representative of the hard-money idea, should be put up as an opponent on the other side. Durbin Ward's friends will think that he, being always a consistent hard-money man, should naturally oppose Sherman. Then, Milton Southard and Frank Hurd, and nobody knows how many others, will be trotted out. It has complicated things materially.

Several Democrats have the idea that there is no chance now to carry the State unless Thurman is placed at the head of their ticket. They say he hesitates, evidently fearing that he cannot carry the State, and knows that if he fails, his hopes of the Presidency are gone forever, for if not nominated this time he never will be. On the other hand, if the State should go Democratic and he lies back, he will stand a chance of nomination by those who will say that he only can carry the State. The Democrats all pretend to say that Sherman is not the most powerful man that the Republicans can nominate. V. W. Kline, a leading Democrat, says that many of the common people would repudiate Sherman yet on account of financial schemes, and that they attribute hard times to him. City Solicitor Heisly, a Democrat, says that the ticket must be Sherman and Thurman; that nothing else can stand any chance of winning. He says the Ohio Gubernatorial ticket will be one for 1880. Republican leaders are much interested in the way things are shaping themselves, and are generally for Sherman, if he will accept. Many Democrats think Sherman would not make so strong a man for Governor as Foster, but this may be all talk.

INVASION OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The stories in regard to the alleged invasion of the Indian Territory by the white settlers seems to have been greatly exaggerated, as the news just received at the military head-quarters shows that the movement has been almost entirely repressed, if it ever really reached any great proportions. The commanding officer at Venita, Indian Territory, reports that the Indian Agent at Haworth informs him that he has spent several days on the Quapaw lands, and found many claims staked out, and the claimants' names on the trees, but that the settlers themselves had returned to Kansas and Missouri. Similar reports come from Wichita, where a number of persons passed through on their way to the Territory, but, on learning of the determined stand of the Government, had stopped and settled in Kansas. The commanding officer at the cantonment reports that on his way out he met several parties of intending settlers leaving the Territory. Whatever strength the movement may have had, it is certain that the active measures taken have entirely repressed any intending settlers from locating on lands in the Indian Territory.

NOT PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—On Wednesday, Messrs. Lane & Cook, lawyers from Iowa, made application to Judge Butler to compel Isaac M. Cate and Richard L. Ashhurst to answer certain questions propounded to them in an examination before Commissioner Bell, and to produce certain letters. Proceedings to disbar Chester C. Cole, an ex-Judge of Iowa, are now pending before the United States Court of that State, it being alleged that he attempted to intimidate Judge Dillon, of the Iowa Circuit Court, in his disposition of the litigation over the bonded indebtedness of the Iowa Central Railway Company, by causing attacks to be made upon him by various newspapers, criticising his conduct, of the case. Messrs. Cate and Ashhurst, on being questioned before Commissioner Bell, refused to produce the letters or give any information concerning them. They claimed that the communications were privileged as being between lawyer and client, and refused their contents were sacred. To-day Judge Butler decided that they were not privileged communications, and that the witnesses must answer.

WARREN COUNTY'S BROKEN RING.

EX-DEMOCRATIC FREEHOLDER SWEENEY FOUND GUILTY OF FORGERY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 9.—J. Hudson Sweeney was called to answer to an indictment for forgery this morning. Chief-Justice Beasly being absent, Law Judge Morrow presided. Attorney-General Stockton was also absent, Prosecutor Harris conducting the case alone. Major A. B. Howell and Nicholas Harris appeared for the defendant. Prosecutor Harris, in opening the case, explained that in 1877 Sweeney bought of one Joseph Keppler a bill against the county for nine days' service as a Deputy Sheriff, at $2 a day. This bill Sweeney altered to 17 days, at $3.50 a day, making a total of $59 50, which money he received from the County Collector. Sweeney was a Democratic Freeholder several years ago. Joseph Keppler testified that during the railroad strike in 1877, he, a resident of Phillipsburg, was summoned as a deputy by the Sheriff of the county; he served as such nine days; soon afterward he made out a bill for nine days' service at $2 a day, and sold it to Sweeney for $15; he signed a blank receipt on the bill, but made no affidavit to it. An affidavit now appears on the bill, purporting to be taken before John D. Sweeney, a Justice of the Peace, and brother to the defendant. In a subsequent conversation, the defendant told the witness that he had sold his bill to John W. Dean. William R. Beers, Teller in a Phillipsburg bank for 18 years, identified the alterations as in the defendant's handwriting, and also thought that the signature of John D. Sweeney to the jurat was made by the defendant. The cross-examination however, developed that the witness and the defendant were not on good terms, the witness having repeatedly said that Sweeney ought to be in State Prison. The County Collector and Sheriff testified as to the payment of the bill.

The defense denied the allegation of forgery. The defendant, Sweeney, testified that Keppler first approached him in regard to buying his bill, that a bill was made out for 17 days, at $3 50 a day, and a receipt signed by Keppler for that amount, Sweeney paying him $15, and agreeing to give him one-half of all over that amount that he received; the price per day had not been fixed by the Sheriff; no affidavit was made to the bill; this bill, the witness testified, he sold, the same day, to William Comfort, a dealer in notes and paper, and had not seen it since until recently. Comfort has fled, leaving his debts unpaid. Testimony was introduced to show that Keppler had tried to sell his bill to other persons, to one for $40 and to another for $37, telling the first person that it was for 17 days' service. These witnesses did not, however, come out of the cross-examination with flying colors. The defense also brought witnesses to prove the genuineness of the signature of John D. Sweeney, the Justice of the Peace, to the affidavit on the bill, but the Prosecutor called as many witnesses who pronounced it a forgery. The Prosecutor, in rebuttal, called Judge Kern from the bench to testify that, when J. Hudson Sweeney was brought before him to give bail, he made voluntary confession that he sold Keppler's bill to John W. Dean. The case of the defendant was summed up by Major Howell. Prosecutor Harris followed him, after which Judge Morrow charged the jury, somewhat against the defendant, and the jury retired at 4:30 P. M. Sweeney's bail surrendered him, and he was committed to jail. A verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, was rendered at 6:30 P. M.

TRYING TO SUPPRESS RITUALISM.

ACTION OF THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Upon reassembling, this morning, the second resolution upon ritualism was submitted to the Protestant Episcopal Convention. This provides that the Committee on Canons be requested to prepare and submit to this Convention, for adoption a canon under which any parish which, in the judgment of the Bishop, the Standing Committee, and a two-thirds majority of each order of the Convention, shall maintain or permit usages or practices not in conformity with the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, may be deprived of its representation in the Convention, if not of all connection with the Convention. After a long discussion a vote on this resolution was taken, and resulted as follows: Clerical—yeas 86, nays 51; lay vote—yeas 53, nays 25; divided 4. Dr. Hoffman desired to present a protest, signed by about 20 of the clergy and as many of the laity. The protest was laid on the table. The third resolution, that the report be submitted to the Bishop and Standing Committee for action, was adopted by this vote: Clergy—yeas 95, nays 34; laity—yeas 68, nays 11; divided, 2. The first of the canons on innovations in the ritual was adopted. The other canon for enforcing obedience to the canons upon churches and congregations was taken up, but action was deferred until the next Convention.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

OFFENSES OF WRONG-DOERS AND PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Commissioner Raum to-day received the following dispatch from Collector Wade, at Savannah, Ga.: "Special deputies in Hebert County report the destruction of 10 illicit distilleries, and the capture of five copper stills complete."

PORTLAND, Me., May 9.—The motions for a new trial in the case of Charles Prescott, convicted of the murder of Harry Williams, Sept. 7, have been overruled, and he will be sentenced this term.

BOSTON, May 9.—Frank Johnson, of Framingham, age 18 years, was arrested to-day, charged by Anthony Comstock with sending obscene matter through the mails. United States Commissioner Hallett held him in $1,500 for trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—Police Officer Charles Wilson (colored) was shot early this morning by James Shipway and Joseph Moon, whom he attempted to arrest for being disorderly. His wounds are not necessarily mortal. The two men were afterward arrested.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—While Leonard Chamberlain, a Deputy Sheriff of the county, was engaged in serving a process to dispossess John Frederick, at East Berne, to-day, he was shot and fatally wounded. He was acting in the interest of Col. Walter C. Church, who has charge of the manorial lands.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—The Southern Baptist Convention is very largely attended from all parts of the South. The Special Committee on Co-operation of Northern and Southern Baptist Churches presented a report unanimously declaring in favor of appointing five delegates to bear fraternal greetings to Northern Baptists. On this discussion was had, in which leading men declared that the time for all ill-feeling had gone by, and regretted the bitterness of the past. A strong desire for united action on the part of all Baptists was expressed in several speeches. Southern Baptists, until a short time ago, would not affiliate with those of the North, and the animosity between the two bodies was very bitter. The indications are that the present sentiments will lead to a close affiliation, if not a perfect union of churches. A telegram from the Rev. Mr. Yates, missionary in China for Southern Baptists, was received and created a sensation. It contained all of Psalm cxlviii, beginning, "Praise ye the Lord." The President at once sent as a reply all of Psalm cx. Several speeches were made favoring a stronger missionary spirit. Missionary mass-meetings are to be held, and an effort will be made to arouse popular enthusiasm on the subject.

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 9.—William Watkins, another victim of the Stanton Shaft disaster, died to-day. Preparations are being made to turn water from Blackman Creek into the mine. Immense quantities of black damp issue from the mouth of the mine. This indicates that the fire covers a large area. It is believed that black damp is being generated very rapidly, and it is predicted that when the water rises sufficiently high to shut off the air there will be a terrific explosion. The water in the mine is thought to be 10 feet deep. It will be necessary to flood it to a depth of 300 feet in order to extinguish the fire. The damage to the mine will be very great.

CANAL-BOAT-OWNERS SURPRISED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Canal-boat-owners or Captains in charge, were greatly excited to-day over the demands made by shippers of $10 a boat on wheat and $5 on corn rebate. No intimation of such a demand, it was claimed, was given them until they asked for their shipping bills, and no explanation was tendered them for it, the only alternative being to pay the rebate demanded or unload their boats.

ANOTHER ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—James F. Scaggs, an employe of the Government Printing Office, was to-day probably fatally injured by having his head crushed by a descending elevator.

MARRYING MORMON MILES.

BUT REFUSING TO BE NUMBER TWO.

A TRIAL FOR BIGAMY IN UTAH—CARRIE OWEN'S WRONGS AND HER REVENGE—A LONDON GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6.—A trial for bigamy in this capital of Mormonism, where if one citizen is liable under the law for having plurality of wives, so equally are hundreds of other citizens, is by no means of that merely ordinary interest which such trials may and often do possess in other parts of the country. Here, to try a man for bigamy or polygamy is to strike a blow at the prevailing religion; to put human law counter to what the saints of this Latter-day Church hold to be divine law, and consequently to arouse the bitterest antagonism of an entire religious sect. It is not surprising, therefore, that the case of John Miles, Mormon, has excited great interest and feeling, and finally led to an imposing demonstration on the part of the Mormon Church. The excitement over the matter began with the publication of Carrie Owen Miles's story, in October, 1878, and reached its culmination in the imprisonment of Gen. Wells, counselor to the Mormon President, for contempt of court. This action so aroused and enraged the believers that it even overshadowed the verdict of guilty, which gives the case importance as a precedent. The contempt for which Gen. Wells was committed consisted in refusing to tell what kind of costumes the brides wear when they engage in the mysterious ceremonies of the Endowment House and Sealing-room. The court, the counsel, and the curious were alike eager for information on this point, but Gen. Wells considered himself morally bound to secrecy, and preferred imprisonment rather than the stigma of a traitor to the Church. By a slight martyrdom, he has gained great fame among the faithful, and many another Mormon would gladly undergo like punishment for like reward.

Though a firm believer in the doctrines of Brigham Young, John Miles has had anything but a happy experience in his polygamystic ventures. No doubt he regards himself as a too much married man, what with a penitentiary sentence hanging over him, and a still vengeful woman on his track. Miles, who is a man of only five and twenty, was born and brought up in London. There he made the acquaintance of Carrie Owen, some 10 or 12 years ago. He was a faithful beau, and the twain were generally regarded as engaged. In 1870 Miles went to sea. From his ship he wrote to ask Carrie Owen if she would wait for him and be his wife. The girl was much in love with the sailor lad, and sent him her promise. To this she held, though news came of the wreck of Miles's ship, and for two or three years she supposed him to have gone to the bottom of the ocean. Instead of this, Miles had found port in Australia, and there fell in with a company of Mormons. Fond of adventure, and taking to the doctrines of the polygamists, young Miles set out for Utah. He did not forget his London girl for all his wanderings, and succeeded in getting sent to England as a missionary of the Church. Once in London, he went straightway to Carrie Owen, told her his mission, and asked her to go to Utah as his wife. He told her frankly that he was engaged to two girls, sisters, named Spencer, in St. George, but agreed to give them up. He had only accepted their suit, he said, at their mother's solicitation, and would write them that he was going to bring Carrie over the seas with him, and that she was first in his heart. He talked now and then, in the casual Mormon way, about marrying all three of them, but quieted the London young woman by declaring that in any case she should be in all senses No. 1. Miss Owen, on these explicit terms, finally consented to come to Utah. She was a graduate of an English seminary, had served both as governess and teacher in England and Holland, and possessed many attractions as well as a strong temper.

It was on the 4th of October last that John Miles and Miss Owen reached Salt Lake City. The latter became a boarder in the house of Mormon Cannon until preparations could be made for her wedding. This took place three weeks later, but in the meantime the young Englishman learned some extremely unpleasant things. Having got her safe in Utah, Miles told her that he would not give up the Spencers, and that she must consent to be No. 2. It was a law of the Church that the oldest should be regarded as first, and the elder of the Spencer girls was older than Miss Owen. The latter resisted long and caused much disturbance. She even went to President Taylor and appealed to him to let her rank as first, but he said there must be order in the Church, and refused the request. Miles at length won her consent to be second, and with that understanding the wedding journey to the Endowment House was made. Emily Spencer had already passed through the forms of endowment, and awaited in the Sealing-room the coming of the fierce-tempered No. 2. Emily's costume—that which brides wear—is described by Miss Owen as consisting of cap, robe, apron, and moccasins. The robe was a long piece of linen, about two yards wide, gathered at the waist and shoulder, with a sash. A square piece of muslin, three-cornered, constituted the cap, which flowed back. The apron was composed of nine fig-leaves, made of green silk. In this garb the bride was sealed, either for time or eternity, or for both, as she and the husband might elect. In this case, Miles wanted to make it for time and eternity with both women, and such was the form of ceremony. When it came to the veil, the first irregularity was occasioned by Miss Owen's indisposition toward the Spencer girl, who insisted on her rights and rank as number one. Miles had taken his bride the second by the hand, and seated her before Elder Joseph Smith, who wrote their names in a book and handed them passports to the sacred sealing-room. As they entered that secret place and knelt before Wells, the counselor asked Miles where his first wife was, as it was her right to give away the second. This was so resented by Miss Owen, that Wells muttered some words, and the ceremony was performed without any aid from the hated rival. The latter had taken herself out of the way, and for a few hours that afternoon the husband devoted himself alone to No. 2, thereby avoiding the trouble that came so soon as the two wives were together.

In honor of his double marriage, Miles had arranged for a supper at Cannon's house, and, at Miss Owen's request, he had enlarged the affair into a wedding reception. No. 2 did not intend that No. 1 should be present, and did not invite her. Emily Spencer, or Mrs. Miles first, was on hand all the same, and was even seated at the piano, when Mrs. Miles second entered the parlor. The latter had, it appears, made a vow to fit just such an event as this meeting, and, going to the piano, she told Wife Spencer to get off the stool. Miles cried: "Emily, my wife, don't you rise." As she didn't rise, Wife Owen slapped her face smartly, saying, "I said I'd do it, and I will." Miles contented himself with declaring that he was ashamed of her; whereupon the irate Owen replied: "If you don't shut up I'll slap you, too," and would have done so beyond doubt, had not friends seized her by the arms, and held her fast. The reception could hardly be pleasant after this. Wife Owen went out, and took a cooling walk, returning in time for the feast. Then, marching to the head of the table, she remarked, that she did not know as she had a right to that place, being the second wife, but she meant to stay there whether or no. Having once shown her spirit and muscle, the London wife was allowed to rule, and did so the rest of the evening. Miles wanted to dance with Emily Spencer, but Owen would not play for their pleasure. After a wedding-reception of this most discouraging character, Miles departed with No. 1, first locking No. 2 in her room at Cannon's house to make sure of her. Some time after midnight Miles came back and a stormy scene took place. Wife second told him he could go and see his other woman, and that she wished to have nothing to do with him. This was only a jealous fit, however, for the young woman had not traveled 6,000 miles with Miles without loving him

devotedly, and she now hoped to persuade him to desert the Spencers. So she allowed Miles to talk her over, and took her place for the time being as No. 2.

Miles did not give her enough of his society the next day, and there was continual trouble from that time on. Before the wedding Miss Owen had declared, according to various reports, that she would marry Miles, but would have her revenge afterward, and would poison him. This was to pay him for having promised her in London that she should be always first, whereas, since her arrival in Utah, he had told her it was never his intention to give up Miss Spencer, or to have her anything but No. 1. After the wedding, taking a more reasonable view of the matter, the deceived woman decided to have Miles arrested for bigamy. The circumstances of her case were given to a reporter of the Salt Lake Tribune, and an article, with startling headlines and many damaging facts, appeared in that paper. The case acquired wide publicity, and aroused great indignation, both among the Mormons and against them. After all this had occurred Mrs. Owen Miles relented, yielding to an irresistible impulse to live with her husband. She followed him to American Fork, whither he had fled, and he agreed to take her back if she would recant the charges made in the Tribune. At his dictation she wrote a long statement, denying her previous statements, and fully exonerating Miles. To this she was persuaded to swear, and the statement was printed in the Salt Lake Herald, the Mormon organ. In this she denied any knowledge of marriage between Miles and Miss Spencer, and upon this, in consequence, Miles largely depended for his defense if ever suit were brought against him. The suit was brought soon after this reconciliation, for wife Owen could not reconcile herself to the place of No. 2, and a serious quarrel resulted in Miles's arrest upon her complaint. The Mormons assert that the Gentiles were only too eager to support and assist the woman in her charge upon one of the divine institutions of their Church. It was not at that time believed that any jury could be found in Utah that would convict a citizen of polygamy as a crime under the law, and Miles felt easy enough in that respect. But now, after a week of trial, with great crowds in attendance, and in the midst of much excitement resulting from the two days' imprisonment of Gen. Wells, the jury has found Miles guilty of bigamy in taking to himself as wives on that October day Emily Spencer first and Carrie Owen second. The result is one calculated to carry consternation into many a domestic camp in Utah. The man who marries more than one woman is indeed at the mercy of his wives in the light of such a verdict as this.

Among other interesting features brought out by the trial was the fact that very loose records are kept of the numerous marriages performed by the Apostles. President Taylor believed that a record-book was kept in the Endowment House, but could not speak with certainty on the point. The others who were questioned were not more specific in their information. It could not be proved by any of the Apostles that Miles had been married twice on the same day; hardly that he had been married at all. The three days that were occupied in the securing of a jury not composed of polygamists disclosed the fact that many members of the Church believed in its revelations in a general way, but were in doubt as to just what those doctrines were. Others believed in polygamy, but had never considered whether it was right or wrong. Others still were firm in their conviction that the revelations made by God to the Apostles were to be accepted in their entirety, and that if God's commands, as given to the Mormons, conflicted with the law of the land, the law of the land must give way.

The case of Gen. Wells was argued at length on Saturday last, and a strong plea was made for his acquittal. Judge Emerson held that the prisoner must be punished for his contumacy, and to uphold the dignity of the court, a penalty of two days' imprisonment and a fine of $100 were imposed. Sunday and Monday last Gen. Wells passed in the Penitentiary. This morning there gathered to escort him from the prison to his home, such an assembly as has rarely been seen in this city. From all parts of the Territory the Mormons came to rally around their leaders. The procession that was formed contained at least 10,000 people, men and women, in carriages and on foot. Among these people were 10 Mayors of cities, all the Church dignitaries, and as many officers from the surrounding country as could reach the city in time. Bands were playing, and more than a hundred banners expressing the sentiments of the believers were flying, when Gen. Wells was escorted to his seat in a carriage with President Taylor. Three thousand Sunday-school children and a company of 400 elderly matrons were prominent features of the line. This great procession was greeted with cheers by thousands of spectators who crowded the sidewalks and buildings all along the line of march. Arrived at the Tabernacle, Gen. Wells thanked the people for their demonstration in his behalf, and President Taylor expressed his loyalty to the Government, but protested against interference with his religious beliefs. Then the crowds were dismissed, and jubilation reigned throughout the city. This demonstration was never before equaled in Salt Lake, and argues against the assertion that Mormonism is weakening. What is called the interference of the Federal Government with religious opinions and practices has apparently the effect to knit the Mormons more closely together, and to increase their blind loyalty to their leaders.

LAURENCE S. M'MAHON.

THE NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP OF HARTFORD.

From the Providence Journal, May 9.

A cablegram from Rome announces that the Very Rev. Dr. McMahon, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Providence, is appointed to the vacant See of Hartford. The Very Rev. Laurence S. McMahon was born in 1835, in New-Brunswick, whence he came to the United States in his fourth year. His early studies were made in the public schools of Boston. Subsequently he entered the College of Holy Cross, Worcester, where he continued till the college was burned down in 1851. He passed his rhetoric year in Montreal, and finished philosophy in Baltimore. From this city he went to the College of Aix, in France, where he studied theology, ending his course in Rome, where, on the 24th March, 1860, he was ordained priest, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, by the Cardinal Vicar of his Holiness the late Pope. On his return to America he was employed some short time in the Cathedral of Boston. In 1863 he accompanied the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers as Chaplain, and on coming home was sent to Bridgewater as its first Pastor. On the 1st of July, 1865, he succeeded the Rev. J. P. Tallon in the Parish of New-Bedford, where he has labored so zealously ever since. He built and almost paid for the magnificent Gothic church of New-Bedford, purchased lands required for church purposes, and established a hospital for the sick, the only one in that city. On the creation of the Diocese of Providence, in 1872, (the diocese comprising Rhode Island and some counties in Massachusetts,) Father McMahon became a subject of the new diocese, and was almost immediately chosen by Bishop Hendricken as his first Vicar-General. In 1873 he received from Rome the degree of D. D., an honor which his scholarly attainments justly merited. Dr. McMahon is greatly esteemed by his congregation in New-Bedford and by the priests of Providence generally. He is a man of great piety, singular modesty, and retiring disposition. His knowledge is very extensive on almost every subject, and this, with a happy, clear manner of expressing himself, makes his company very attractive and profitable. He is a sound theologian, and speaks the French and Latin languages with great fluency and purity. He carries with him into his new domain of duty an irreproachable character, a prudent zeal, a clear judgment, and a large fund of good common sense.

THAT CASE OF SOUTHERN "GRATITUDE."

Lawyer B. B. Barnes, of Memphis, Tenn., claims that he was justified in refusing to report anything concerning the "circumstances" of one of the victims of yellow fever in that city until he was paid $5 by the citizen of Ohio, a brother, who wrote for information. He says: "If my action in reference to the Bowdin letter was uncharitable and ungrateful, I must make a confession and acknowledge that it is not my first offense. The lawyers of Memphis have been flooded since the epidemic with inquiries in reference to persons who died, their families, and their estates. My practice is to invariably demand a fee when inquiries are made requiring an investigation into the estates, but not otherwise." This seems to be rather an avoidance of the real point at issue. Mr. Bowdin, of Ohio, wrote to the Postmaster of Memphis, saying: "I have just been informed of the death of Harry Bowdin and his wife, who died in your place last October or November of yellow fever. I am a brother of his, and anxious to hear something about him, and, therefore, ask the favor of you to give me what information you can in regard to his circumstances at the time of his death, what business he was in, and any information that you can concerning him." This letter was handed to Barnes, and he returned it to the writer, surely indorsing on the back: "This has been handed to me by the Postmaster. If you feel in interest in this matter send me $5, and I will send you an answer to anything you may desire in reference to Harry Bowdin."

Commenting upon this matter, the Memphis Ledger says: "Those who desire information of the kind sought by the Ohio man should write to the Howard Association, which still keeps an office open, or to some of the newspapers, and they will be sure of a reply without charge."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

VERY BUSY IN THE SENATE.

LOCOMOTIVES ON CANAL BANKS—AN EXCISE BILL KILLED BY ITS AUTHOR—REMONSTRANCES AGAINST THE COTTON TARE BILL.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Senate to-day did a great deal of business in the way of passing local and minor bills. Among the measures of importance was the bill which proposed to give to D. W. Cooke the authority to experiment with his system of traction by locomotives upon the canals, with the subsequent guarantee, if the system should be adopted by the canal authorities, that Cooke and his associates should have the exclusive right to operate the system. The bill when upon its passage a day or two ago, was defeated because of the allegation that it was in conflict with the Constitution. To-day the vote was reconsidered, and the second section amended so that, as it was claimed, exclusive rights were given to no person or persons. Senator Edick warmly claimed that the constitutional objection was not avoided by the new amendment, and that, if evaded, the law would have no force or effect. However, his protest was not of avail, and the bill was passed with only three dissenting votes.

Senator Halbert's bill conferring upon the Commissioners of Excise in towns the power and authority to prosecute offenders against the Excise law, instead of the Overseers of the Poor, as at present, was brought up in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate. Much opposition was manifested from all quarters, and Senators, one after another, moved that the counties comprising their respective districts be exempted from the provisions of the act. Finding the opposition to be general, Senator Halbert brought matters to a sudden conclusion by moving, himself, to strike out the enacting clause. This being agreed to, the bill was killed.

Senator Murphy handed up a remonstrance against the passage of the act which requires that cotton sold within the State of New-York shall be sold by net weight. The following steam-ship lines signed the document: Williams & Guion, National, Cunard, Bremen, Inman, Morgan's, and General Transatlantic Company. In the opinion of these signers the passage of the bill would seriously interfere with the movement of the cotton to and from the port of New-York, and thereby injure the steam-ship lines. Senator Edick said that the act was demanded by the manufacturers of the State, and that he had petitions numerously signed by them. Senator Murphy represented the merchants of New-York as solidly opposed to the bill, and further said that the result of the passage of the act would be to drive the cotton trade to Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities of States where such objectionable laws were not in existence. To pass such a bill, he said, would be an outrage upon trade and commerce, the railroad, canal, and shipping interests of New-York City and State. He moved, in conclusion, that the bill be recommitted to the committee, so that certain gentlemen from New-York could be heard. Senator Wagstaff supported the motion in a strong speech, which had the merit of being brief, pithy, and logical. He said trade and commerce were governed by laws of their own, to which the laws of the Legislature were not superior. To enact this bill would be to drive the cotton trade from the port of New-York. He further said that the Legislatures of other States were doing all they could to attract trade to their ports. But the Legislature, by enacting such foolish laws, seemed to be intent upon driving trade from its own ports to others. The motion of Senator Murphy, however, was not carried.

THE SPEAKER LOSES HIS TEMPER.

THREATENING A CORRESPONDENT WITH EXPULSION—WHAT HE OBJECTED TO.

ALBANY, May 9.—The Assemblymen who read THE TIMES on Thursday have commented a good deal on the dispatch from Albany relating to the lobbyists and their work. The scandalous freedom permitted these men on the floor has offended many Assemblymen deeply, and there have been many expressions of disapproval, and several requests at different times for the enforcement of the fifty-seventh rule. Since the Hurd General Street Railroad bill and the Braman bill have been under consideration, there has been, on the part of the two sets of lobbyists who are seeking to kill the bills brought forward by their opponents, an entire disregard both of the rules of the Assembly and of the proprieties that should govern them in their movements about the House. On Thursday, as on any of the 10 days before, the Speaker's room, during his absence, was occupied by from two to four of the men who are making smooth the way for passing the Hurd or "Jakey" Sharp bill. Occasionally these men would step out by the side of the Speaker's desk, survey the House, learn what position bills were in about which they were interested, and then saunter back to smoke a cigar, or to talk with members who were called in to speak to them. It was supposed that if the Speaker knew these men were there, as everybody else knew it, he would apply any remarks made to the lobby generally to these same veterans of the lobby. So at the end of a speech made by him on Wednesday night, and directed to sundry green and innocuous lobbyists in the front of the house, the suggestion was made that the Speaker probably did not know that at the time he was speaking his private room and the convenient hiding-place just behind him, under the ladies' gallery, were used as office and smoking-room by "Jakey" Sharp and "Jim" Richmond.

At the Thursday night session Speaker Alvord, who was on the floor, a Committee of the Whole being in operation, approached THE TIMES's correspondent and accused him of abuse of the Speaker of the House. He said he had not read the article alluded to, but everybody was talking about it, and he was satisfied that he had been misrepresented. His face was flushed, and he was clearly enraged. Without waiting to consult the paper, he began a storm of words which attracted the attention of members. He declared that he had the power of appointment in that House, and the power to take away from reporters the privilege of the floor, and that if the TIMES's correspondent dared to leave his seat again during the sitting of the Legislature, he should be deprived of the place. He went away to indulge in a more general discussion with Assemblyman Williams, but soon returned to say that perhaps he had misapprehended the meaning of the article to which he had alluded. The correspondent suggested that he should consult THE TIMES and ascertain for himself. This he did, and came back to renew his threat of expulsion, as he found that while the statement did not say he knew the lobbyists were occupying his room, the irresistible inference would be that he did know this. To his injunction against leaving the seat set apart for the reporters, the reply was made that it was necessary to leave the seat frequently, and that whenever the occasion required, the correspondent would not hesitate to act with the same freedom he had before enjoyed. To this the Speaker angrily retorted that if the promise were carried out he would exclude the writer of the obnoxious paragraph, concluding with the declaration that he would "make a martyr" of the writer. The threat made by the Speaker was laughed at by members, none of whom could see how it was to be carried into effect except by resolution, and not one person was inclined to doubt the truth or propriety of the statements to which the Speaker had so vehemently objected. Of course, the correspondent paid no regard to the order of the Speaker, and soon after, in his walk about the House, saw "Jakey" Sharp and "Jim" Richmond again in the Speaker's room, enjoying their evening cigars. Threats of this kind, provoked by similar articles, have been made before, but not the oldest reporter of the Assembly can remember when they were ever carried into effect.

LABORS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

TALKING ABOUT ADJOURNMENT—SOME OF THE BILLS PASSED OR INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, May 9.—An attempt was made to-day by Mr. Brooks to get before the House Gen. Husted's resolution to adjourn finally at noon of May 23. The House is ready to approve it. A strong feeling prevails that this Legislature has done all the good it can accomplish, and that it is possible that more mischief may be done from this time to the adjournment than it is at all wise to permit. The carelessness of much of the work done was illustrated to-day, when six vetoes were sent in by Gov. Robinson. The most important of the batch was the Canal Appropriation bill, in which the Governor discovered many items which he objected to as unnecessary, and, therefore, did not approve them. He vetoed the bill to permit a re-count of the ballots in the Brooklyn election last Fall—a bill designed for the benefit of ex-Assemblyman Worth, who expected, by its assistance, to be able to establish his claim to the office of Sheriff of Kings County. While the readiness to adjourn is almost universal, there are a few members who have a desire to prolong the session. When Mr. Brooks suggested that it was a good time to consider when the final adjournment should take place, and called for the resolution offered by Gen. Husted, Mr. Strahan objected, and, therefore, it could not be taken up to-day.

The Railroad Committee to-day reported adversely Mr. Galvin's bill, which has been in the committee since February, to extend the five-cent fare hours on the New-York Elevated Railroad, and to impose a penalty for storing and cleaning cars over the public streets and places of the City. Mr. Galvin did not like the report, and he made a vehement and interesting speech against the action of the committee, on a motion to disagree and give the bill consideration in Committee of the Whole. There had been a dozen meetings on the bill, he said, and no opposition had been discovered to it. It did not entail any hardships on the railroad companies, and they could certainly afford the reduced rates of fare, as the road had been in operation only 18 months, yet the stock was at 123—the highest in the market. The Chair cut Mr. Galvin off under the five-minute rule, and declared that the time could not be extended. Mr. Galvin objected, suggesting that the House could permit him, and the Speaker having put the motion whether Mr. Galvin should go on, there was a unanimous vote for Galvin and against the Speaker. Mr. Murphy, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, said the committee had reported the bill adversely, because it was understood that the companies would as soon as possible furnish storage for their cars off the lines of streets, and because they did not believe it was proper for the House to enact any laws at this time to affect the fares charged. If the House thought differently, he would cheerfully acquiesce in their decision to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Galvin's motion was carried by a vote of 72 to 30.

The Long Island Bridge bill came from the Senate amended, and on a motion by Mr. Grady to nonconcur, a debate arose, Mr. Grady doggedly opposing it. He was supported by the Tammany Democrats. Mr. Fish was at a loss to understand the opposition to the bill in the Senate and House. There had been no reason given for refusing to pass it. Mr. Grady made several dilatory motions, but Mr. Sloan followed him quickly, overcoming all his attempts to cause delay, and the bill was passed, with only a dozen votes in the negative. There was slight Democratic opposition to the Harris bill to prevent fraudulent voting. Mr. Fish called for the third reading of the bill, and Mr. Grady raised the point of order that it could not be read out of its place, not having been introduced before March 15. He was reminded that it was a Senate bill entitled to precedence, and was overruled. Grady appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on Mr. Sloan's motion, Grady's motion for the yeas and nays on the appeal was laid on the table, another call for the yeas and nays on the last motion not being sustained. The bill passed—yeas 74, nays 20. Mr. Glidden, Mr. Brennan, Mr. Sullard, and Mr. Mosers, Republicans, were among the negatives. Mr. Glidden did not think the plan practicable. Mr. Brennan was convinced the bill would not accomplish the end its promoter intended it should.

The Senate concurrent resolutions calling for the appointment of a committee to revise the Tax laws and to report to the next Legislature, was considered this morning, and Messrs. Sloan, Brooks, and Fish spoke on the motion to concur. Mr. Sloan said that the resolutions were a positive declaration on the part of the Senate not to act this session upon a revision of the law. It therefore appeared to be unwise, impolitic, impracticable, and indiscreet for the Assembly to act. He enlarged upon the importance of the question, of which no one knew the intricacy until they began to study it. A change so radical as that which seemed necessary could not be made in a single session. That had been the experience of Massachusetts, in which State a committee had found a year scarcely sufficient for the proper consideration of it. Mr. Brooks spoke to the same effect, but Mr. Fish did not believe a committee would produce a bill much superior to that prepared by the Ways and Means Committee. The resolution was concurred in.

Gen. Sharpe this morning, by unanimous consent, succeeded in sending to the Sub-committee of the Whole three important insurance bills. These were, first, "An act to regulate the issuance of policies and the reinsurance thereof by fire companies transacting business in this State;" second, "An act for the better protection of policy-holders in life insurance companies;" and third, amending an act prescribing the kinds of insurance that may be made respectively by insurance corporations under the first and second departments, limiting insurance in the second department to three kinds, and prescribing that companies insuring the lives of cattle, horses, and live stock shall make no other insurance.

THE SHERIFF'S HEARING DELAYED.

ALBANY, May 9.—Judge Shipman, of Sheriff Reilly's counsel, sent word to Gov. Robinson that it would be impossible for him to come to Albany on Monday. At the request of the Sheriff's counsel, the hearing set down for Monday has been postponed to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

PREPARING FOR YELLOW FEVER.

REFRIGERATING PLANS—A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Board of Naval Engineers, appointed by Secretary Thompson, at the request of the National Board of Health, to decide upon a plan for a refrigerating ship or refrigerating machinery for disinfecting purposes, entered upon its deliberations to-day. Fourteen inventors submitted plans and specifications, representing four different systems of refrigeration. In the first of these, anhydrous ammonia is used to produce the low temperature desired; in the second, aqueous ammonia; in the third, the evaporation of ether, and in the fourth the liberation of compressed air. The aim of the board is to secure the adoption of a method which will reduce the temperature of the air throughout the interior of a 1,500-ton ship to zero Fahrenheit at New-Orleans, in the month of July. This result, it is believed, can be attained. The board is now engaged in a careful examination of the various plans submitted with the aid of verbal explanations from the inventors.

The Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases to-day agreed upon amendments in the nature of a substitute for the bill recently recommitted to them concerning the National Board of Health and the proposed establishment of national quarantine regulations. The amendments confine the requirements of the bill to vessels coming from foreign ports "where any contagious or infectious disease exists," (instead of referring, as in the original bill, to vessels coming from "any foreign port,") and provide that the quarantine regulations framed by the National Board of Health shall, as far as possible, be merely supplemental to the regulations prescribed by State and municipal authorities, and be confided to them for enforcement if they will so undertake; but, in case of refusal or failure, the President may detail an officer for that purpose. The section of the bill explicitly providing authority for the Board of Health to establish quarantine stations on railroad or river lines of inter-State commerce, and to detain goods and passengers for disinfection, is stricken out, but provisions are made authorizing the Board of Health, with the approval of the President, to establish quarantine where none exists, and to make rules and regulations where those of the State Board are deemed insufficient to prevent the introduction of contagion from other countries, or from one State into another. The sections authorizing the same body to investigate the general subject of cattle diseases and to cause inspections to be made of all animals arriving at or exported from the different shipping ports of the United States, are also omitted from the amended measure, and the amount of the appropriation asked by the original bill for expenditure by the National Board of Health to carry out its provisions is reduced from $650,000 to $500,000. The following is the text of the new section which the committee to-day substituted for those portions of the original bill that met with most opposition on account of their extensive grants of power:

SEC. 3. The National Board of Health shall cooperate with, and, so far as it lawfully may, shall aid State and municipal associations in the execution and enforcement of the rules and regulations of such boards and associations to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, and into one State from another. And, in regard to such ports and places within the United States as have no quarantine regulations under State authority, and where such regulations, in the opinion of the National Board of Health, are necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, and parts and places within the United States where quarantine regulations exist under the authority of the State which, in the opinion of the National Board of Health, are not sufficient to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States, or into one State from another, the National Board of Health shall report the facts to the President of the United States, who shall, if in his judgment it is necessary and proper, order said Board of Health to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases into the United States from foreign countries, or into one State from another, which, when so made and approved by the President, shall be promulgated and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States where the State authorities will undertake to execute and enforce them; but if the State authorities should fail or refuse to enforce said rules or regulations, the President may detail an officer or appoint a proper person for that purpose. The Board of Health shall make such rules and regulations as are authorized by the laws of the United States and necessary to be observed by vessels at the port of departure and on the voyage, where such vessel sails from any foreign port or place at which contagious or infectious disease exist to any port or place in the United States, to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessel, its cargo, passengers, and crew, and when said rules and regulations have been approved by the President they shall be published and communicated to and enforced by the consular officers of the United States.

A MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S WORK.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held at its rooms in the Bible House on Tuesday, Mr. Frederick H. Wolcott presiding. The receipts of the society at home were reported to be $12,168 19, the expenditures $11,109 81. Of this sum $4,403 57 were expended for publication work, $3,377 32 for home mission work, $1,512 12 for foreign mission work, $1,364 08 for cost of management, and $553 72 for law charges, &c. Including the receipts of the American Chapel in Paris, under its care, and of the Chapel Missionary Association, the total receipts of the society were about $21,000. The society has continued the publication of its monthly magazine, the Christian World, specially devoted to disseminating information respecting Roman Catholicism and the progress of missions among the Roman Catholics. It has sustained, for the whole or a part of the year, 11 missionaries, at nine different points in this country, chiefly among the foreign population of German, Irish, and Bohemian extraction. In addition to exercising a supervision over the American Chapel in Paris, the society has been able to render assistance to the Normal School of the Waldenses, of Italy, situated at Torre Pellice, to the free Italian Church, to the Evangelical Society of France, to the French Waldenses of the Hautes Alpes, to the Church of Jesus in Mexico, &c.

THE PEDESTRIANS AT GILMORE'S.

The fine score being made by Guyon in the walking match in Gilmore's Garden attracted a large number of spectators last evening. They numbered nearly 1,000, and Guyon was loudly cheered and presented with bouquets several times during the evening. He left the track at 11 o'clock, having completed 75 miles during the preceding 22 hours. At this time he was 14 miles ahead of Panchot's record at the same stage of the last contest, 19 miles ahead of Ennis, 30 ahead of Harriman, and only five miles behind Rowell's record. He will make a strenuous effort to-day to cover 80 miles, and thus complete 500, and be entitled to $500 extra money over and above the first prize. No one withdrew from the contest yesterday, and at midnight the score of the seven men stood: Guyon, 420 miles; Krohne, 404; Faber, 381; Colston, 375; Curran, 370; Campana, 350, and Davis, 295 miles.

RESULTS OF FANATICISM.

THE MURDER OF EDITH FREEMAN.

AN ADVENTIST TO PREACH AT POCASSET ON SUNDAY—THREATS OF TARRING AND FEATHERING—PEOPLE MUCH EXCITED.

COHASSET NARROWS, Mass., May 9.—The Adventist minister Charles Brown is announced to address the Pocasset Adventists on Sunday. The people threaten to tar and feather him and ride him on a rail. Davis, an Adventist, met two young men in the road near his house yesterday, when he drew a knife, took their fishing nets, which he cut up, and forbade them to go near his premises. They became frightened and ran away. People are much excited. The latter part of the examination was made public. Several Adventists whom it is proposed to arrest as accessories before and after the fact have denied any intention to shield Freeman, and attribute their silence to fears of prejudicing their faith.

THE WAKEMAN FANATICS.

THREE HORRIBLE MURDERS IN NEW-HAVEN IN 1855-6 BY RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASTS.

NEW-HAVEN, May 9.—The recent murder of little Edith Freeman, in Pocasset, Mass., by her father, and the circumstances surrounding that affair, recall a series of terrible murders in this city, at the end of the year 1855, committed by members of a band of religious fanatics, many of whose tenets and practices were similar to those of the sect to which Freeman belongs. These murders were called the Wakemanite murders, and the circumstances surrounding them were so peculiarly horrible that they are still fresh in the memories of residents of New-Haven.

In 1855 there was in this city a small band of religious fanatics whose leader was Mrs. Rhoda Wakeman, 70 years old. She lived in Beaver-street, near Dixwell-avenue, and was known as a prophetess. She made her followers, who were respectable farmers and farmers' wives, living in the outskirts of the city, believe that, 30 years before, her husband had murdered her in order that she might have an opportunity of visiting heaven. She lay dead for seven hours, she said, during which time she journeyed to heaven, saw the Saviour, the Apostles, the martyrs, and the saints, and was sent back to earth and life by God as a missionary, to prepare the way for the coming of Christ, and to usher in the millennium. At times she claimed to receive messages from God. Her followers were about 15 in number, and they frequently met in her house for prayer and consultation. One of these followers was Justus Matthews, who was about 40 years of age. For some time previous to his murder Matthews had not attended the meetings regularly. His conduct induced Mrs. Wakeman to announce to her disciples that he was possessed of the evil spirit, and was the "man of sin" of Scripture. The spirit which controlled Matthews, she said, was very annoying to her; it filled her body with grievous pains, and was the greatest obstacle which the coming millennium had to encounter. Moreover, there was danger that it would cause her death, and if she should die, a general judgment of all mankind would at once follow, without any millennium. The evil spirit must be removed, and Matthews himself became convinced that Mrs. Wakeman was right about this, and was willing to submit to proper treatment for its removal.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 23, 1855, he visited Mrs. Wakeman's house to see what could be done for him, leaving his wife and family at home. There were gathered in that house that evening the following-named Wakemanites, some of whom are still living in or near this city: Mrs. Rhoda Wakeman, Almeron Sanford and wife, the latter being Matthews's sister, Abigail Sables, Josiah Jackson, Thankful S. Hersey, Israel Woodin, and Samuel Sly, Mrs. Wakeman's half-brother. A prayer-meeting was begun in an upper chamber. When Matthews came, he was put in a room on the ground floor, where a fire had been built for his comfort. He at once expressed a desire to be relieved of the evil spirit. That the spirit might be more easily handled, Mrs. Sanford, his sister, blindfolded Matthews with a handkerchief, set him in a chair, and bound his hands behind him with a small rope. From 9 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning he remained in that condition, while Mrs. Wakeman and her disciples, in a room above, were in consultation and prayer. At intervals some one would visit him, and beg that he would give up and renounce the evil spirit. Finally, they told him that he ought to die, because the evil spirit might cause the death of Mrs. Wakeman, and in that way bring upon the world the general judgment. He said he was willing to die, if his death was thought necessary. The prayers in the upper room ceased at 1 A. M., and one of the disciples brought word that the evil spirit would certainly kill Mrs. Wakeman unless Matthews should be killed. Samuel Sly then remained up stairs, and Sly, Woodin, and Jackson went into the room adjoining that where Matthews was sitting. In a short time those up stairs heard blows and groans coming from Matthews's room. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford and Mrs. Davis went down and tried to get into it, but the doors were locked. Apparently feeling sure that the evil spirit had been removed, they returned to the upper room, and, after a short season of prayer, left the house. Sanford went to Matthews's house, and returned with Matthews's son. They forced the doors of the room, and found the dead body of Matthews lying on the floor. The man's throat had been cut, and in his abdomen were 12 wounds, evidently made with a common table-fork.

The Sheriff was informed of the murder, and all who had been in the house that night were arrested and lodged in jail. A Coroner's jury began an inquest the same day, and continued to hear testimony on Christmas Day. On the following day, Samuel Sly confessed to the jury that he had murdered Matthews. He had become convinced, he said, that something must be done to remove the evil spirit. A few days before he had procured a hazel-wood stick, knowing that when used with alder-wood it was powerful to remove enchantments. This stick, 1 inch in diameter and 2½ feet long, he hid in the cellar until Sunday night. That night he went into the room where Matthews sat, locked the doors, and struck him on the temple with the stick. Having thus felled him he took out his pocket-knife and cut his throat. Then he made the holes in the abdomen with a table-fork, so that the evil spirit could get out. After half an hour he joined Miss Hersey, who washed the blood from his clothes. They burned his bloody shirt, cut the stick in three pieces, and hid it, with the knife, in a vault. Then they joined some of the other disciples up stairs in prayer. Mrs. Wakeman unfolded her doctrines to the jury, told them about her visit to heaven, and promised that, if Sly were convicted, the world would be at once destroyed. The jury—one of the jurors being John D. Candee, now editor of the Bridgeport Standard—found Sly guilty, and declared that Miss Hersey was accessory before and after the fact. Sly was not hanged because he was adjudged insane. He was confined until his death, which occurred about five years ago.

While in jail Sly conversed rhapsodically about his belief, and gave the genealogy of the "man of sin." The power of all departed spirits since the fall of man had centered in the husband of Mrs. Wakeman. When Wakeman died this power had gone into Eben Gould, afterward into Amos Hunt, (now a practising clairvoyant in Fair Haven, who gained some notoriety by his so-called revelations during the murder of Mary Stannard, in Madison last Fall,) from whom it had been transferred to Matthews. Upon the death of Matthews the power returned, Sly said, to Hunt, and when Hunt should die the millennium would come in the twinkling of an eye.

But there were to be more horrible tragedies arising from the teachings of Mrs. Wakeman, and the hands of her disciples were to be laid upon upright men outside of the little band of fanatics. The next victim was Enoch Sperry, a godly man, without an enemy in the world, and the father of the Hon. A. D. Sperry, for many years Postmaster of New-Haven, and at that time Connecticut's Secretary of State. Enoch Sperry lived on a farm in the town of Woodbridge. On New-Year's Day, (Jan. 1, 1856,) a week after the murder of Matthews, he started to drive into this city. When a short distance from his home he met Charles Sanford, 22 years old, a disciple of Mrs. Wakeman, the nephew of the widow of the murdered Matthews, and also the nephew of Almeron Sanford, who tied Matthews's hands, and who is now living near this city. Young Sanford had an axe on his shoulder. With this, without warning, he struck the old man on the head, burying the blade in his brain. He then took the body from the sleigh and cut its head off. Leaving the remains by the side of the road, he proceeded to the house of another old farmer and much-respected man, Isaac Umberfield. Meeting him in the house, he engaged him in conversation and suddenly killed him with his axe. Umberfield's head he also cut off. He was soon captured, but after a desperate resistance. The spirit, he said, had told him to kill these two old men. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but a fatal attack of smallpox cheated the gallows.

MARTIAL MUSIC AT FUNERALS.

From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

We noticed with satisfaction, yesterday, an innovation made by the Adams Light Infantry in regard to funerals. It will be remembered that before the war, when a funeral was accompanied by a military escort and martial music, it was customary for the military band, when returning from the grave, to strike up lively airs, quite in contrast with the grave tones of the funeral march. Yesterday, after all that was mortal of Mr. Peter Burns was consigned to the grave with military honors, the Adams Light Infantry returned to the city with no music save the tapping of the drum. The idea is a good one.

AN OWL BETTER THAN A WATCH-DOG.

From the Providence Press.

Mr. Orin A. Wehoskey, who keeps a locksmith's shop at No. 209 Broad-street, has reason to congratulate himself for possessing an animal whose services, Friday night, were fully as valuable, if not more so, than an ordinary watch-dog. About 9 o'clock last evening a would-be thief stole around to a side window of Mr. Wehoskey's shop, and effected an entrance by forcing open the window with a jimmy. As soon as he had got inside, however, he met with a warm reception, for the proprietor's owl, which is generally at liberty in the night time, seized upon the intruder, and there was quite a severe tussle, until at length the man succeeded in making his escape, leaving his hat and the instruments used in opening the window. When Mr. Wehoskey went to the store this morning blood was found on the floor, desk, near the window, and other places, and the "jimmy" was covered with blood. The owl's feathers were bloody, as well as his claws, thus showing the faithfulness with which he had defended the property of his master, who searched the store but found that nothing was missing.

A WESTERN "COINCIDENCE."

THE CHANCE ACQUAINTANCES JUDGE L. BRADFORD PRINCE MADE.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune, May 1.

A somewhat remarkable story, or coincidence, came to the writer well vouched for a short time since, which, as the central and somewhat distinguished character in the story is now in Denver for the first time, will be read with interest. The Hon. L. Bradford Prince, a gentleman well and favorably known to New-York politics, was a few months since appointed to the office of Chief-Justice of New-Mexico. The Judge had just completed his first rounds of the District Courts for the Santa Fe Circuit, and, as is learned from the Territorial press, with much credit to himself and honor to the Territory. At this writing Judge Prince is registered at the American, and is en route for New-York. Now for the coincidence. After his appointment, the new Chief-Justice called upon the President, and while there met a young lady, who, upon being introduced, immediately made herself known to him as a former resident of the Territory to which he had been appointed, a daughter of one of his predecessors in office, and who had died in the Territory while holding the office; but did not enter into any of the details as to the death. However, she evinced much enthusiasm over the climate and the agreeable social qualities of the people and of her acquaintance in New-Mexico, and expressed a determination to soon return to the Territory on a visit. The Judge quite naturally was much interested in the statements of the young lady, regarded the meeting as fortunate, and improved the coincidence, so to speak, to inform himself as far as possible of his new and remote field of official labor. The interview, as all interviews do, came to an end, leaving the newly-appointed officer very favorably and kindly impressed. In a few days Judge Prince started for his new home. Passing the Big Muddy, he soon found himself seated and in conversation with a gentleman of intelligence of the legal profession from New-Mexico. Again he thanked his lucky star and entered spiritedly into conversation and the posting of himself. Conversation flagging in the long stretch over the great plains, the Judge finally related as above the coincidence of meeting, as the fact was, the daughter of the late Chief-Justice Slough, of New-Mexico. After the Judge had finished the story, his new-found friend from New-Mexico quietly stated that he had known Chief-Justice Slough in his lifetime quite well indeed, that he was the identical person who had shot and killed the late Chief-Justice. Judge Slough will be remembered by old Coloradans as Colonel of a volunteer regiment who went to New-Mexico in 1862 to assist in repelling the rebels from Texas under the command of Sibley, and who, in an engagement with the latter at Apache Cañon, about 20 miles this side of Santa Fe, routed the rebels, captured and burned their train, and, as a consequence, forced their retreat from New-Mexico. It is due to all parties concerned to state that while Col. Slough was a brave soldier and an upright Judge, he was exceedingly arbitrary, passionate, and overbearing at all times; that it was this trait in his character which brought on the trouble which resulted in his death.

THE NEGROES IN BEAUFORT.

MIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

Correspondence of the Charleston (S. C.) News.

BEAUFORT, April 30.—The rich and fertile soil of Beaufort County, its forests and streams teeming with game and fish, make it a perfect paradise for the American citizen of African descent who delights to eke out an existence without the trouble of working for his living. The cosy little town to-day holds thousands of these citizens who, now that the paths of political preferment have been in a measure closed, have determined to emigrate to the "one black county" in South Carolina, and the recent influx of about 1,500 colored people from Barnwell, Hampton, and Colleton Counties is attracting considerable attention. The correspondent of the News and Courier has been at some trouble to see these people and ascertain their views and purposes. They are naturally timid and shy, and don't seem to understand exactly what will be the result of their migration. One old man, who was a witness in the recent political trials from Barnwell County, said that he was afraid to return to Barnwell County. I asked him what he was afraid of, and the only reply was a shake of his head. I asked him if he couldn't rent lands or get work, and he said he thought he could. I then asked him if he was afraid that anybody would injure him, to which he replied in the negative. The only explanation I could get out of him was that "De niggers done play out," and it was time for him to go. The idea of emigrating to Kansas or to the West does not seem to be very favorably spoken of here. Although I talked to many of the most intelligent colored people, I met very few who seemed to be in favor of an exodus to the West. I think their idea is to concentrate in one of the Southern States, and to endeavor to found a kind of black republic, so to speak. I know that their leaders entertain this view, and I have learned that delegates will be sent to the Black Convention to meet shortly in Nashville, with instructions to advocate this plan. Ex-Congressman Smalls, ex-Senator Sammy Green or Judge Whipper, and a number of the late lights of Republicanism in South Carolina are here, and all of them have a fat, comfortable appearance of material solidity, which does not admit of the idea of their being poverty-stricken. These ex-statesmen are most of them land-owners, and they are not therefore in favor of the exodus of the colored people. Their idea is rather to induce immigration into South Carolina, and I think they have an idea that by concentrating all the blacks in this State they can organize a kind of colored Commonwealth and hold the reins of power once more. In spite of the large number of newcomers from the surrounding counties there are comparatively few idlers to be seen either in the city or in the country. They all seem to be at work, and being relieved from the necessity of attending political meetings, seem to thrive tolerably well, and it is a somewhat singular fact that there has been less lawlessness and violence in Beaufort County since 1876 than in any other county in the State.

Notwithstanding this apparent quiet and peace, there is a feeling of uneasiness among the colored people, and if there should come among them leaders of different views than those expressed above, men in favor of a Western emigration, the chances are ten to one that the Beaufort negroes would fall an easy prey to any bogus exodus scheme which might be urged on their attention.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Staats-Zeitung.

Let 100 Republican and the same number of Democratic voters, who do not hold and who never held office, be asked, and we are sure that at least 150 of them will refuse to have anything to do with the Grant-Tilden dilemma, and will declare that the parties could not do anything worse than to impose such a dilemma upon the voters. Grant's second administration has rendered him unpopular with the sober thinkers who are tired of the bloody shirt. It is the great majority of the Republican press that is sick and not [illegible] any force. The [illegible] Republicans [illegible] from the beginning that [illegible] policy of a candidature of Grant, would suffer loss. The sober Republicans must see that there is danger to the Union in the accession of a Tilden or any other Democratic candidate to the Presidential chair, except as regards corruption and the arrogance and violence of office-hunters, and [illegible] the surroundings of Grant justify the same fears as the Democratic politicians, while Grant's personal tendencies are certainly more dangerous to the spirit of our Government than those of a timid Democratic politician of Tilden's make-up. Grant could be throttled by the 10,000 Republicans of New-York who remember the Shepherd, Babcock, Belknap, and all the other Rings that flourished under him; however, thousands will not help to throttle him but will rather not vote. Grant cannot bring out the Republicans in this State.

On the Democratic side it is very much the same. Tilden has atoned for his glory of reform, and it must not be supposed that he can develop such strength as from 1874 to 1876. The sympathy which he enjoyed as one who had been defrauded will not prevent his being regarded in another light as the fraud, and the latest developments of our local politics is especially favorable in bringing this view into the foreground. When we saw how this gentleman, with the help of the man whom the reform movement of 1878 raised to the Mayoralty, (for the purpose of separating local from party politics,) but who has destroyed the hopes of tens of thousands of the best voters, miserably peddling municipal offices to promote the interests of his Presidential candidature, we discover here an argument against Tilden's pretensions to reform which he can never overthrow. He cannot possibly count any more upon the hearty and enthusiastic support of the independent voters who helped him to win this State in 1876, and without whom he could not have won it. Naturally it is not to be said what these electors will do in such a dilemma as a choice between Tilden and Grant, but it is not the duty of the politicians who control the Democratic Party organization to remove the dilemma, and thus easily secure the State to their party against Grant.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES STOLEN.

The pawn-shop of Joseph Blumauer, on the second floor of No. 444 Seventh-avenue, was entered by burglars last night between 7 and 9:30 o'clock by means of false keys, and upward of $8,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of diamonds, watches, &c., taken from the safe, which was blown open. The robbery was not discovered for some time after it had occurred, and then all traces of the thieves were lost. The case was reported by Mr. Blumauer to Inspector Dilks at the Central Office, and detectives were sent out to hunt up three mysterious men whom the neighbors say they saw leave the premises with a large bundle.

HANGINGS IN THE SOUTH.

TWO COLORED MEN ON ONE GALLOWS.

THOMAS JONES AND HENRY M'SEED HANGED IN GEORGIA—DETAILS OF THE CRIMES OF WHICH THEY WERE CONVICTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 9.—Five thousand people witnessed the hanging of Thomas Jones and Henry McSeed, colored men, to-day, in Columbia County. Jones to the last moment protested innocence, swearing that his rival had committed the crime and that the State's witness, who bore him a grudge, had sworn his life away. He said to-day he did not want anything done with his rival or with the State's witness, but he left them in the hands of God. He made a calm, clear, and intelligent statement on the gallows, forgiving his enemies, and telling the colored people that their [illegible] his friends not to grieve after him. McSeed said he wanted to break jail only to kill his wife, and he would be satisfied. He ate all the morning, joked on the gallows, wanted to know [illegible] and wound up by prophesying that a wind from the cloud would devastate Columbia this evening and big hail-stones would fall around his grave. No sympathy was felt with him, but regret at Jones's death is universal.

The men fell simultaneously at 12 o'clock, [illegible] feet. McSeed made no motion after spinning around, but died slowly. Jones died violently quivering, but quickly. The shouts of colored women, and groans of men as the two muffled bodies hung, were weird and heartrending. With great difficulty could the Sheriff get the colored people to assist in cutting down the bodies after hanging 30 minutes, the negroes superstitiously refraining. This was the first legal execution in Columbia County since the war, and people from adjoining counties and from Carolina thronged the neighborhood.

The crime for which Henry McSeed suffered was one of singular atrocity and horror. The members of the McSeed family were plain, hard-working people on a farm near Appling. There were only three of them—the father, mother, and a son named Harry, an industrious boy of 20. The father was a coarse, brutal fellow, who was as unpleasant at home as he was in the few dealings he had with his fellow-men. About a year ago he and his son had some disagreement about the management of the farm, and the father accused the son of stealing a pistol from him. After a bitter quarrel, he took out a warrant for Harry's arrest. The boy employed counsel, and went before a Justice of the Peace on a preliminary trial. There was no evidence to justify his commitment, and he was released. This increased the ill will of the father. After McSeed had so ill-treated his son, the mother tried to effect a reconciliation. Her efforts only enraged him more, and at length home became intolerable to her and the son. The son took his mother to a house he procured not far distant, with the determination to protect and support her. Enraged still further by this act, McSeed frequently threatened his son. One morning about the middle of October McSeed rose before day-break, and, taking down an old shot-gun, drew out the load that was in it and carefully reloaded it. About sunrise he went out, saying to some of the persons on the farm that he was going out to hunt turkeys. Not long after he left his house a loud report was heard in the woods in the direction he had gone. Soon afterward he went to his employer and said that while he was going out hunting he met his son Harry, who had attacked him and snapped a pistol in his face three times. He exhibited a pistol with three caps that had exploded. "What did you do then?" asked his employer. "I shot, too," was the reply. The story bore the impress of falsehood so plainly that McSeed soon saw it would not do. Before noon he had fled and was out of the county. The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that Harry McSeed was going to his work in the field when his father waylaid him. Concealing himself in a clump of bushes by the path he knew his son would pass, he waited until he had gone by, and when a few yards distant fired the shot-gun at him. The victim was found lying on his face, with the top of his skull torn off by a huge slug which had entered the rear of his head. Portions of his brain were found on the ground 30 feet from where he lay. This crime aroused the whole county, and every possible effort was made to apprehend the villain. In January he was captured in one of the willow swamps in South Carolina. Here he went by the name of Castello, and had engaged to work on a farm. To the detectives who arrested him he denied all knowledge of the crime, but, when brought back to his old home his manner changed very much. At the March term of the Columbia Superior Court he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged to-day. In vain did his counsel search for new evidence and appeal to the Supreme Court. The night after he was sentenced McSeed hanged himself to a sill in the jail and had nearly choked to death when he was discovered and cut down. Since that time he has been heavily ironed and closely watched to prevent suicide. He was a man of brutal appearance, with a low forehead and eyes that glared with the ferocity of a wolf. All who knew him dreaded him, and all knew that frequent fits of passion led him to commit any desperate act.

Thomas Jones, alias Satterwhite, the colored man who suffered on the same gallows with McSeed, committed murder in a fit of jealousy. For several years Jones had lived as husband with a colored woman named Mary Jones. They worked together on the plantation of Mr. Satterwhite. The woman received so many attentions from other colored men that her paramour grew jealous and quarreled with her. He suspected that she was unfaithful to him, and one stormy night in December, 1876, he resolved to put an end to his doubts. Bidding the woman good-bye, he went away before nightfall, and said he would not be back until the next day. He went a short distance, and, returning after arming himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, hid himself near her house. He heard footsteps near him, and there passed by, so close that he recognized him, a colored man named George Lively, the very man he had most suspected. Lively entered the house and locked the door after him. Jones rushed to the door, and demanded entrance. The woman replied that she would open the door in a minute. During her delay Lively escaped out of a back window. Jones kept raving at the door, and when he heard the woman coming to open it, he stepped back a few feet. The other colored people who lived near heard, and they came out of their cabin soon enough to see the woman open the door, holding a candle in her hand. She looked out a moment and said, "Come in, George. What is the matter with you?" Just as she spoke both barrels of the gun were fired, and the poor woman, reeling a moment, fell on the ground in front of her door. Jones cried out: "I told you I'd kill you if I ever caught up with you!" The negroes rushed up to help the wounded woman, but found that two loads of shot had entered her thighs and stomach, and she was dying. Jones looked at her calmly and said: "She's only wounded a little, but I told her I'd kill her if I ever caught her with George Lively." In a few moments the wounded woman died. Jones fled afterward, and the spectators feared to pursue him. He escaped detection until April, 1877, when he was captured in Augusta. He remained in jail until the March term of the Columbia Superior Court, in 1878. He was then tried and convicted. Judge Pottle sentenced him to be hanged on May 17, 1878. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and then a delay occurred until the present time. There was some talk of a rescue of Jones by his friends, but the jail was kept securely guarded. After he was convicted and all hope of escape was taken away, Jones confessed. He said he loved the woman and could not bear the idea of her loving any one, and Lively was the special object of his hatred. He [illegible] to kill both Lively and the woman together, and to kill one with each barrel of his gun. Jones talked freely of his approaching death, and said he could not regret what he had done, though he knew he was to die for it. He had been a Democrat [illegible] and at every election voted against the negroes for that ticket. He was about 27 years old.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 9.—When going back to Thomson from the hanging, R. W. Hawes had a difficulty about an old grudge with two brothers, named Patrick Kasy. All drew revolvers, and several shooting began. All fired at Hawes, who was rescued by friends after receiving two dangerous wounds. He shot Kasy in the abdomen and wounded one of the brothers in the abdomen and hip so that he will die. The crowd rushed up and great excitement prevailed. All the men connected in the fight have been arrested.

PUNISHMENT OF A NEGRO BURGLAR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 9.—Richard Lee, a colored burglar, was publicly hanged here to-day. He confessed his crime on the scaffold, and said he deserved to be hanged. The execution was witnessed by 3,000 persons. There was no disturbance. This is the only execution which has taken place here during 20 years.

AN INDIANA WEDDING AT THE BROOK'S SIDE.

From the Beach (Ind.) News.

James Scarlett wooed and won a Miss Gibbons, of Orangeville, but her father refused to allow them to wed. Procuring the necessary license they made arrangements to be married quietly in the church, and met there with the minister last Friday evening a week ago, but just as the interesting ceremony commenced in stepped the "cruel parent" and put a stop to further proceedings. Matters moved quietly until Monday afternoon following, when the young lady went to a neighbor's and directly afterward, in company with that neighbor's daughter, took a bucket and went down to the head of Lost River, where everybody in Orangeville gets water. Where, strange to tell, she found her intended husband accompanied by Squire Levi Ross and other parties, who just happened to be there, and there under the shade [illegible] couple were made man and wife, and mounting a couple of horses, hitched conveniently near, they left for the country. While all this was going on the old man was at home at work in the garden, and, of course, wasn't a bit mad when he heard it, only he "allowed if he'd known that somebody would a got hurt, so they would."

MAY MATRIMONY IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 6.

For some occult and unknown reason, the first week of May seems to be a favorite time for perpetrating matrimony. It may be that the mania for house-renting affects maidens as well as wives, and that they, too, are anxious to taste of the delights of moving-day, which include cracked mirrors, cut legs, an angry husband, a grumbling wife, and general discomfort all round. Whether these be the reasons or not, the number of marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk for the week ending yesterday was 111, being an increase of nearly 20 over the average. One gentleman came from Colorado to find a wife in the classic shades of Evanston. Misguided parents or guardians consented in three instances to the marriage of half-grown girls or immature boys. Per contra, the aged were made happy this week to an alarming extent. Gay bachelors of 50, or, by our lady, three-score, tripped lightly to the altar with blooming damsels of—well, who had arrived at years of discretion. To cap the climax, there came in, but a few minutes before the office closed on Saturday afternoon, William Clark, of the Town of Niles, who pleads guilty of having reached the Psalmist's limit, but who, notwithstanding, paid his $1 50 for a permit to marry a widow of 53.

THE GREAT FIRES IN CUBA.

MR. MEIGS REITERATES HIS STATEMENTS ABOUT THE LOSSES AND GIVES REASONS.

The publication in THE TIMES of Monday of Mr. Charles A. Meigs's graphic account of the recent great fires in Cuba has attracted a great deal of attention in commercial circles in this City, notably among merchants engaged in the Cuban trade. A number of the latter seem inclined, according to published accounts, to throw doubt upon Mr. Meigs's account, and attempt to deny that any such terrible fires have visited the Island of Cuba. But Mr. Meigs remains firm in his statements and corroborates them in a manner which seems to show that his estimates of the enormous losses are not above the actual amount. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Meigs said yesterday that 57 of the burned plantations which he had heard of were within the Districts of Cardenas and Colon only—a very insignificant portion of the island. The Havana merchant who estimated the loss to be at least $100,000,000 was well posted, Mr. Meigs said, and was just returning from the vicinity of Cardenas when Mr. Meigs met him. The section of the island in which the fires occurred is very sparingly supplied with telegraphic facilities, and communication is had by mule-back or horseback, and, of course, very slowly. While in Havana Mr. Meigs made the acquaintance of Col. Dickinson, of Virginia, who is the agent of the New-York Life Insurance Company, of this City, for all the West Indies, Mexico, &c. Mr. Meigs spent the entire day of April 25 in Col. Dickinson's office, and while there was introduced to a number of sugar-planters residing in various parts of the island from Havana to Sagua la Grande, near the east end of the island, and about 160 miles from Havana, including the north side of the island only. These planters were asked as to their knowledge of the fires by Mr. Meigs, and their reports were to the effect that the entire sugar district within the range of the southerly gale of wind and the drought—up to and east of Sagua la Grande—had suffered terribly. The gentleman from the latter place said to Mr. Meigs: "We are all burned out all over my section of country," or words to that effect.

"The Havana newspaper El Triunfo," continued Mr. Meigs, "reported 11 fires only in its issue of April 23, and this was the only paper I saw that reported any fires at all. The Government organ, the Marina Diary, had not reported any fires at all, so far as I saw it or heard from it. My expression of 'the centre of a sea of fire 30 miles in diameter' was, of course, a figure of speech, as in that dense smoke, filling the air in every direction, the eye could not reach 15 miles in every direction." On the steamer coming from Havana to this City, Mr. Meigs was told by a resident of Havana that up to the time of sailing, April 26, he had heard of 14 fires [illegible] "scattered over the country." "The telegraph offices," said Mr. Meigs, "are all in the hands of Government censors, who would not allow any reports to go abroad that mentioned serious fires. Only trifling reports would be permitted."

As for the origin of the fires, Mr. Meigs attributes them to three causes: Extreme drought, violent gales of wind, and the universal habit of cigarette-smoking on the sugar estates. Within the week ending April 17, three fires occurred on the San Blas estate, including the great fire of the 17th, which Mr. Meigs witnessed at the San Ricardo estate. The first two were small fires, and were accidental. The third, which swept over the San Blas, as already told in THE TIMES, pounced upon the plantation from the South [illegible]. Concerning the statements made that a fire would only strip the leaves from the sugar-cane and leave the stalks still in good condition for sugar-making, Mr. Meigs says that for miles south of the San Blas estate he rode over the level prairie which had been swept by the torrent of fire, and that not one atom of the ripe cane which had previously covered it stood above ground. There was nothing visible but a beautiful carpet of coal-black ashes. The heat of the terrible fire was such that of the 300 or 400 hogs destroyed on this estate nothing but little heaps of animal lime remained, and Mr. Meigs could not find the smallest bone among them. He thinks that if the bones were thus reduced to ashes the heat would have had no difficulty in destroying even the hard outer covering of the sugar-cane stalks. During the day on which these fearful fires occurred, the furious gales of wind varied from the southwest around to the south-east. The San Ricardo estate, where Mr. Meigs was, is near the north side of the island. How many miles the fire had been carried from the southward before it was seen at San Ricardo is not yet known, nor has it been ascertained how far east of Sagua la Grande the fires extended. The 57 estates which the fire attacked, to Mr. Meigs's knowledge, are all on the north side, and east of Sagua la Grande. "From the isolated location of these sugar estates," said Mr. Meigs, "and the measures taken by the Cuban Government to repress trustworthy intelligence, it is my belief that many weeks will elapse before the world will learn of the extent of these disasters, and of the probable loss. From the fact that we have good reason to believe that the gale and the dry weather prevailed all over the island—together with the [illegible] I took great pains to gather up—I predict that time will [illegible] the sad story I have only outlined. I have the highest possible respect for the authorities referred to by the newspapers, who do not credit the enormous loss I believe has been experienced by those fires, but I must [illegible] have the evidence of my senses."

A MAN IN THE CHIMNEY.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A BURGLAR AT SHEFFIELD.

From the London Telegraph, April 12.

At Sheffield, yesterday, a burglar met his death under circumstances of a most painful nature. Several attempts have recently been made to effect a robbery at the premises of Mr. Fieldsend, pawnbroker, Broad-street Park. Yesterday morning a member of the gang who have been [illegible] in the spot went down Mr. Fieldsend's chimney. The flue measured about 12 to 18 inches inside, and having dropped some 15 feet or so, the burglar stuck fast. The shaft is stopped by a large stone which has been built across it, and immediately above the stone two flues come into the chimney, one from the fire-place of Mr. Fieldsend's kitchen, and the other from that of a neighbor. It was impossible for the man to get down either of these, and he could not return up the chimney, as he was wedged tightly in. Though a little fellow, he had no room to get his arms down, so that he might extricate or raise himself, and he consequently had to remain until assistance came or he was discovered. Mr. Fieldsend and family reside on the premises, and before daylight some curious noises were heard, but they were not sufficiently loud to create an alarm. Mrs. Hunter, a neighbor, thought it was the wind. About 5:30 o'clock Mrs. Hunter got up and lighted the fire in her kitchen, and when she did so she thought she heard some moaning in the chimney, but was not quite sure as to the fact. Shortly after 9 o'clock she went up stairs, and thought again that she heard noises in the chimney. She was then certain there was moaning within it, and running down stairs she hastened to Mr. Fieldsend and acquainted him with the fact that there was some one up the chimney. That gentleman regarded the announcement as incredible. He partook of breakfast, and while reading the newspaper his wife poked the fire. Immediately afterward she also heard groans, and told him of it. Mr. Fieldsend went into the upper warehouse, and could then hear distinctly sounds as though some one was in the chimney. He communicated with the Police, and Detective Superintendent Battersby, with Detectives Jackson, Moody, and Smith, were soon upon the scene. It was evident that there was some one in the flue, and Battersby sent for Mr. Hallam, Police surgeon. Mr. Thomas Jackson, builder, was fetched, and pulled down a portion of the chimney in that part where it passes through the upper warehouse. An aperture sufficiently large having been made, Detectives Moody and Smith examined the interior, and a considerable distance beneath them they saw a man who had his arms tightly compressed in front of his face, and who appeared to be almost buried in soot. He was groaning very much, but the detectives attempted to cheer him up by saying that they would have him out in a minute or two. The heat ascending from the two flues [illegible] and the poor fellow must have been in great agony. After using all their strength, the officers succeeded in drawing him up to the aperture, and from thence to the floor of the warehouse, where they laid him down. One of them emptied his mouth of soot, while the other attempted to give him some brandy and water, but he died immediately on being released from his dreadful position. Mr. Hallam arrived in a few minutes afterward, but of course medical service was of no avail. The body was removed to the Old Harrow public-house, and placed in a stable at the back. It was evidently that of a man 24 or 25 years of age, slightly built, about four feet five inches in height. His clothing was very shabby. In his pockets were found 5s. 4½d., but nothing which could then lead to his identification. The body was afterward identified as that of Robert Albert Johnson, who had lived with his mother at No. 7 Navigation-hill, Blackland, one of the lowest localities in Sheffield.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 9.—Paul Ward, a miner in the Stark shaft at this place, was killed by a fall of coal rock this morning.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—In the Custom-house trials to-day the defense presented its case. E. N. Harris, Auditor for the Custom-house, was put on the stand.

NORFOLK, Va., May 9.—In the United States District Court to-day, D. E. Holland, indicted for shooting Engineer Johnson, of the wrecking steamer B. and J. Bates, in the harbor of Ponce, Porto Rico, was tried on two counts and acquitted.

LOOKING FOR FREE HOMES.

WHY THE BLACKS ARE LEAVING.

SOUTHERN OPPRESSION OF FORMER SLAVES—THE WORK IN ST. LOUIS—THE GENESIS OF THE EXODUS—WHAT IS NEEDED.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—On the 11th of March last, nearly eight weeks since, an independent Mississippi River packet, the Colorado, landed on the levee of this city about 200 colored persons—men, women, and children—in a semi-destitute condition. This was the commencement of what soon became known here and elsewhere as the Southern exodus. The second body of refugees arrived on the 11th, and within 10 days there were 600 of these people here, poor, half clad, and destitute, wanting to go to Kansas, the land which to them was and is the one of promise. Snow lay on the streets, and the winds were cold. The fugitives, for such they were, hungry and in rags, would have been left starving but for the earnest, almost passionate, charity of their brethren in this city. It is not necessary to dwell upon the feeling aroused by the movement when it thus began; let me, however, undertake to clear away the interested and speculative misrepresentations that have surrounded it, and give in as clear and succinct manner as I can the results of my inquiries into the genesis thereof—the deep-seated causes from which spring such marked and remarkable effects.

In the first place, the migration (it has passed in its character beyond the limitations we understand by the word emigration) still continues with unabated force. This, too, in spite of the systematic obstacles that are now organized to prevent its continuance and to hinder its increase. The first week brought here some 500 souls; the current week has seen as many more land. In all at least 4,300 colored persons have reached St. Louis from the Lower Mississippi region during the period that has elapsed since the first party landed. There are at this date about 300 men, women, and children waiting transportation to Kansas. Of the preceding 4,000 who have arrived here not over 2 per cent. have gone elsewhere than to that State.

In the second place it is not true that these refugees are made up almost wholly from the ranks of the more shiftless and indifferent of the colored people living in the section from which they come. I have seen a number of them, and they are fully up to the level of the better and more intelligent portion of the field hands of Mississippi and Louisiana. In fact, I found some of the squad I met to be above that grade. I am assured by the active colored men connected with the relief work that it has been a surprise to them to find that so many of these people are originally from the border States, Missouri especially. In this latter fact may be found the germinal idea which is now blossoming into the desire for life and homes in Kansas. The refugees are a fair average of the working people of Northern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi.

In the third place, three-fifths at least of those who have already arrived are from a limited section of one State—the cotton-growing parishes of Northern Louisiana. Whether of little or much significance, this fact remains, that the parishes now being depleted and threatened with industrial depopulation are the group that, owing to the preponderance of colored citizens, have heretofore been Republican in politics, and which have, as a result, as the undenied evidence establishes, been most savagely bull-dozed by the White League Democracy. The massacre of Tensas last Fall bears fruitage now in the *voluntary efforts* at removal on the part of the laboring people who have been so oppressed. Let this fact be borne steadfastly in mind, for it is the key-note of the situation. We shall never fully realize the importance of the movement now in progress until we reach the underlying motives.

In the next place—and this will be established to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced and uninterested persons—there is now a deliberate determination to prevent the continuance of this migration. Here in St. Louis the mercantile class, commission merchants, and cotton brokers, all, in fact, who deal with the cotton and sugar section, desire to prevent the exodus. Public feeling among the well-to-do discourages its continuance. Such aid as the relief committee have received in St. Louis has largely been anonymous, donors objecting to give their names. Of nearly $4,500 received by the Relief Committee up to this date, the major portion has come from elsewhere than in St. Louis, or even in Missouri. The colored citizens here are doing their whole duty; but their contributions are largely uncounted, so far as a balance-sheet is concerned, because in the main their charity has been given in the form not of cash paid in hand, but of food, clothing, shelter, and, above all, of loving kindness and deep charity, from which a sympathetic encouragement has flowed that must be very grateful to these rude and suffering sons and daughters of the soil. Let it not be understood that the colored people of this city as a body have in any way sought to organize or encourage this migration. They wisely understand, as the leaders say, the great difficulties that attend it, but they would be worse than inhuman if they declined to aid with such charity as they can give those of their people who are fleeing from bondage. Perhaps their attitude cannot be put any more forcibly than was done by the Rev. John Turner, now Treasurer of the Emigrant Relief Association, and until within a week the Chairman of the Relief Committee first formed. In an interview with the Mayor he pleaded for assistance to the emigrants from a fund left by the late Mr. Mullanphy for intending Western settlers. The Mayor is ex officio a member of the board intrusted with disbursing this fund, and his consent is necessary for any appropriation. When Mr. Turner asked for a small amount the strain on the resources of the colored helpers was severe, and very little outside aid had been received. The destitute persons were of the class for whom the fund had been endowed—intending Western emigrants. The Mayor, however, undertook to make conditions with Mr. Turner before he would approve a grant. He insisted that encouragement had been given, and wanted Mr. Turner, who is essentially a representative man, to promise that he would do what he could to discourage it. Evidently, the intention was to require, if possible, some public act of advice on the colored leader's part, whose effect might be to hinder and impede the migration. The Mayor was strenuous in the expression of his belief that the movement had received an impulse from the outside. This belief, which seems to have been the prevailing feeling here among the whites at all interested in the matter, Mr. Turner assured him was without foundation so far as his knowledge extended; that the efforts making in St. Louis were wholly directed to relief, and had no sinister, political, or other motive which the most pronounced Bourbon could properly object to. But he also assured the Mayor that in no way would he or his people refrain from aiding their brethren, oppressed and in distress, whose hands were outstretched in supplication and whose needs it was necessary to supply. What touched the cold and indifferent officer the most was the suggestion that it would be better to aid removal than to permit, by a refusal of help, any portion of them to become a charge on the city. So, finally, $150 was appropriated from the Mullanphy fund. No other appeal has since been made to the authorities in any such shape, and I have yet to learn of any municipal aid having been extended to these deserving people. I have cited this incident because it illustrates the negative phase of hostility. But there is an active phase which is supplementing the efforts now being made all along the Lower Mississippi to prevent an increase of the exodus. I have conversed with colored men of intelligence, sent here to represent the wishes of over 2,000 persons now encamped on the river's bank in Northern Louisiana. I have talked with a keen-witted lady, who was an active Confederate sympathizer, and who has just returned from a two months' tour in the very region affected by the exodus, visiting as editor of a paper published in the interests of Southern agriculture, 128 different points. I have talked with gentlemen engaged in the river transportation business, as well as with others who are largely engaged in Southern trade. I have read a great many private letters from the section affected. As a result of my inquiries, I am fully satisfied that the colored exodus is, so far as it has now progressed, the result of a deep-seated, intense, and spontaneous movement on the part of the negro migrationists themselves. It springs from two simple and direct causes, the foremost being a deep-seated belief that the white people of the South have determined to deprive them of the rights of citizenship, of the privileges of the ballot, of the courts, and of the free schools. The men and women who have already fled and those who are seeking to follow them from Northern Louisiana and Southern Mississippi and Arkansas, have done and are still doing so, under the belief that the end of the struggle, if they remain, will be either absolute degradation by their complete submission or destruction by their resistance to the ruffianism which they charge now rides over them. One of them tersely expressed this feeling by saying, "When we uns were owned, our massa cared for us, 'cause we were his property; now massa and his friends wants we uns to be slaves of 'ciety and no one cares for us." Another said: "We wants to live among people who *think* freedom, not among those who have to struggle to do so. We know there are prejudices against us in the Northern States, but we prefer to live where people will be angry if we don't send our children to school, and we wish not to remain where they are furious at us whenever we do." A second reason for the exodus is the trouble about labor and its pay. These refugees all unite in declaring, more or less clearly, that the combination of political and selfish prejudices which operates against them tends most distinctly to make them political pariahs, civic outcasts, and industrial peons. They are systematically kept in debt, and so practically enslaved. All the statements made about the railroads of Kansas and other States having sent agents South are utterly without foundation, so far as seeking to encourage colored emigration is concerned. I found refugees yesterday examining the ordinary land prospectuses of the Kansas Pacific Railroad with great curiosity. These were the first they had ever seen. I have asked all with whom I have conversed if they had ever seen any railroad or emigration agents, circulars, or lithographs. They all replied in the negative. All the members of the Relief Committee and others I have met here say they have seen no evidence of such efforts. Mr. Singleton, of Tennessee, the colored man who for some years past has been engaged in organizing farm colonies of his people in Kansas, says he has never acted as an agent for the railroads or other owners of land in Kansas, nor has he encouraged any movement like the present exodus in any such shape or form. These and other evidences are convincing that no effort has been made by Western land-owners or transportation corporations to organize this exodus. Yet Southern men and papers talk of emissaries being in the South striving to remove their labor. It is certain that no outside pressure has been exerted to make this strange exodus so astounding a fact. This spontaneity is the key-note. When rightly appreciated it will do two things: Deepen the public knowledge of the almost indelible social crimes and evil influences slavery has left behind, and greatly increase the general respect for the mass of the Southern colored people. As to the *fact* that Kansas is regarded by the refugees as their chief place of security, that is clearly another phase of the Nemesis which follows the South. A very considerable element of the freed people of the valley region affected by the exodus were formerly from the border States. The Missouri slaves taken South before or during the war knew in their way all about the struggle for freedom in Kansas. Hence, they naturally turn to it as their city of refuge.

The exodus will go on, though not at present in as large a volume as would be the case if there were not very strenuous means of hindering now being taken. Not less than 3,000 people are now encamped at different points, chiefly below Vicksburg, for about 100 miles. The river boats refuse, as a rule, to bring them North. A few get on at different landings, but the main bodies remain, declaring they will not go back. Every sort of pressure has been brought to bear on the steam-boat Captains to induce them not to make certain landings. The refugees who are now arriving get here on the regular packet lines, which are strong enough to withstand a little pressure. The single packets and independent lines have to succumb. Yet it was these that at first brought the larger number. All sorts of means are employed to prevent the people's departure. They are threatened with violence, they are arrested under pretense of debt, and their stock or other property taken; they are detained under pretense *of violating contracts made to labor for the current year, and they are refused supplies, even* when able to purchase. There is reason to fear that a collision will occur, for the more determined will not go back, and the Hotspurs who seek to compel them will be resisted. One of the wisest things that could be done would be to hire and send down the Mississippi packets enough to bring away the people waiting on the river banks. It could be made to pay the Ohio River boatman who would undertake it.

So far as I have been able to discover, the money contributed has been faithfully expended, but there is need of more and continuous assistance. The colored relief at this point, the centre of operations, has wisely been confined to relieving distress and helping the refugees onward. I find that up the 3d of May the committee have received in money $4,874 61, and had expended all but $178 28. Two boxes of clothing had also been received. Doubtless the value of supplies, shelter, food, &c., furnished here by colored citizens would add at least $2,000 to the total. The greater portion of the money has been expended for transportation, about $4,000 having been paid out to the Missouri River Packet Company for the carriage of the refugees to Kansas. The supplies purchased direct will not exceed in value over $350.

There is need of more comprehensive organization. A financial committee is talked of to receive funds and transfer the money to such relief or other agencies as may be determined upon. The relief work is well managed. It should be supplemented by two other committees—one to receive applications for labor and also to find avenues therefor, and the other to classify and distribute the labor as it arrives. There are many applications for laborers in neighboring States. If Eastern sympathizers will organize a National Emigrant Aid Society, and send an agent to co-operate with the workers here, a great work will be accomplished. Sooner or later these people are bound to come to the North and West by the tens of thousands. A good organization will prevent distress and aid their judicious distribution. They are wanted in Southern Colorado, the Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and Arizona. In California they can find work, and in Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. Let us help them wisely. R. J. H.

OLD HICKORY'S THANKS.

THE SARCASTIC LETTER HE WROTE A WHIG FIRM.

From the Boston Transcript.

Not long after Gen. Jackson's retirement from the Presidency a rumor got abroad that he was bankrupt. This was too good a chance of banter for the Whigs, whose detestation of Old Hickory followed him to his retreat at the Hermitage, to neglect. A Whig firm in Cincinnati, taking ironical pity on the old hero, pasted two cards together, inserted two of the large, old-fashioned copper cents between them, and inclosed them in an unprepaid letter to the ex-President, full of mock condolence. The postage on the letter was 76 cents, which Gen. Jackson, not knowing what was within, promptly paid. He at once sat down and penned a characteristic reply, inclosing the two cents back to his would-be persecutors. This reply they did not see fit take out of the Post Office, and it found its way to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. The original is now in the possession of Mr. George M. Towle. It is full of Old Hickory's gruff, sarcastic humor, as well as his bad spelling and grammar, as will be seen:

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter, conveying your charity of two coper cents, which you forwarded on hearing that I was broke, and a bill drew by me for $6,000 had been returned protested, has been received; and, as you have been imposed upon by the vile falsehoods that are daily circulated by the Whigs, your kind charity is herewith returned to you, that you may dispose of it in charity, to such of the Whigs that may have been employed in trading in stocks and land, and in swindling the poor. Have the goodness to inform all your friends that I have not drawn a draft for any sum, on any one, for twenty years, nor have I any use for your kind charity, having long since learned to live within my own means. Your charity is, therefore, returned to you in the same envelope you sent it, supposing, from the material and great care taken, it is your only charity repository, and the objects of charity in your city would be much injured it not returned to you.

Your mo. obt. servt., *till death*,

ANDREW JACKSON.

POETICAL TRIBUTE TO SHAKESPEARE.

The Stratford-upon-Avon correspondent of the London *Standard*, in giving an account of the opening of the commemorative exercises on Shakespeare's birthday, says of Dr. Westland Marston's poetical address, that it was "delivered in an admirable manner by Miss Kate Field. After a brief introduction, the author glances, in a few happily-expressed lines, at the characteristics of Shakespeare's most familiar plays, and the address concludes thus:

"Imperial mind that wears't the diadem
Of all our being, and each separate gem
Of lesser crowns deep in thine own combine—
King of earth's kingly spirits, who dost shine
In thy completeness sole, beyond compare,
Without an ancestor, without an heir,
From us thou needest naught. The worshiper
Who erst adored the sun might not confer
On him one added ray—nor we on thee!
Yet 'tis a grace in our humanity
To show in outward forms the inward sense
That genius wakes of love or reverence,
And when the narrow heart would check the sign
Of these high promptings, they themselves decline.

"Therefore to Avon's banks, where oft he fared
In boyhood, where his willing steps repaired—
Life's glorious toil fulfilled—to-day we come—
In the man's birth-place raise the poet's home,
And give him here (though wide as earth his fame)
'A local habitation and a name!'"

THE OUTLOOK FROM PARIS.

SOCIAL FESTIVITY AND POLITICAL TROUBLE.

A CHARITY BALL—BLANQUI'S ELECTION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—THE CONTEST WITH NIHILISM—THE ALL-PERVADING CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

PARIS, April 28.—Paris being always disposed to charity, especially when amusement can be combined with benevolence, gave a great ball on Friday last at the Hotel Continental, in aid of the sufferers of Szegedin. It was to have been splendid, likewise select, as the tickets cost 20 francs each, only to be obtained from some one of the lady patronesses, who were chosen from the richest social cream; also severely personal, which last regulation, if really enforced, induces the reflection that the committee has peculiar notions as to the meaning of the work "select," for at least one-half of the guests belonged to the skimmed milk strata, and, of the balance, sour curds were in a vast majority. The grandes dames kept severely to themselves on rows of velvet chairs in the embrasures of windows, never deigning to go on the floor, and protected against all intrusion by stately ushers, who waved away any tired creatures venturing to approach a vacant seat. Three heathen Chinese in pale blue gowns and pig-tails, undoubtedly exotic, were the only distinguished persons who looked as if they liked it as they wandered through the gilded halls; uncelestial beings also wandered about disconsolately, seeking rest and finding none, being equally unsuccessful at the refreshment table, except in the instances of those wise virgins who came early and staid late, only yielding their places reluctantly and with a sigh to friends, by whom everything was gobbled up long before midnight, when the swells began to arrive. Mrs. Dowring had given a fancy ball on the preceding evening, where people had danced until broad daylight, so that the usual galaxy of American beauty was absent, and, naturally also, handsome toilets were rarer, although, even without our countrywomen, there were a few of those generally distinguished by extreme length of train and economy of bodice, which must have been because their charitable wearers wanted to give away the price of the material in alms. The halls were fitfully lighted, with Jablochkoffs, presenting delightful alternations of illumination and gloom, the latter at one moment lapsing into utter darkness. As I have spoken of the supper-room, I must next notice the species of inner vestibule known as the winter garden, which was tastefully arranged with plants and ferns so as to represent a subaqueous grotto, and that the resemblance should be more complete, a clever mechanism of the sky-light allowed little streams to purl down along the walls, while crystal drops plashed from the glass above into puddles on the floor. As a scenic effect this was a happy feature of the festival, but a few of those systematic cavilers, who are never satisfied with anything, grumbled and pretended that you might just as well be in the Aquarium of the Trocadéro on a rainy day. I have so often told of the beauties of French dancing that I would not refer to it again if it were not that the natives have adopted the Boston—a foreign edition of the Boston—so that the performances were more than usually heterogeneous. However, the floor not being highly polished, and no members of the official world present, the number of casualties were certainly not 10 per cent. of what we are accustomed to witness at the Ministerial balls, whither *the guests are fetched from those political highways and byways in which the* choreographic art is learned at home from that clever treatise by the celebrated terpsichorean authority M. Calinos, "Dancing in Twelve Easy Lessons Without a Master." And I was right glad to mark also a decided improvement in shirt-fronts, cleaner and less crumply than they are worn at the Presidential receptions, and that there was less struggling with gloves, whence I concluded that the wearers of this article were more used to them. Of diamonds, the display was not extensive, nor did many stars and crosses provoke the sneers of those who have got none of these gewgaws, but if the great social luminaries disappeared early, as did the Duchess of La Rochefoucauld and the Austrian Ambassador, or staid away altogether, they did not give their tickets to their chamber-maids as they did at Versailles, and they contributed nobly with their purses, for the receipts amounted to 60,000 francs, and the committee, paying from its own pocket the 35,000 francs of expenses, the entire sum has been remitted to the Count de Beust to be applied to the relief of the victims of the Hungarian freshet.

THE BLANQUI TROUBLE.

Strange to say, not one member of the Government was present, but then the Government, which means the Administration, has a monstrous deal to do at home, not only in the way of charity to returning exiles, but politically, for it is in hot water with the Radicals, by whom the Blanqui "incident" has been transformed into a Blanqui "question," about which debate will be hot and strong, after the Assembly resumes its labors. The Cabinet is much exercised concerning the appreciation by the Legislature of the Bordeaux election, for the Ministry's positive refusal to amnesty the old revolutionary may or may not be supported by a majority in the Chamber. If it is not, the vote will be tantamount to an expression of want of confidence, which must be followed by resignation; and if it is, the Girondins will elect their pet candidate again and again, until the agitation be made general, and the prisoner of Clairvaux becomes another "providential man of destiny," against whom it will be worse than folly to contend, and here again the Cabinet's withdrawal to private life is the enforced sequel. Nobody really cares for Blanqui personally, but his name is a convenient banner, and under it will be fought the contest for the real cause at stake—plenary and unconditional amnesty, to include even the ringleaders of the Commune. At present the Administration shows its teeth, and as it prosecuted the *Révolution Française* last week, for outrages against religion, so now it prosecutes this dirty sheet for its publication of a letter of congratulation to the chief editor, signed by "A group of Widows, Sisters, and Mothers, Victims of the Army of Versailles." This letter in itself is trash, but its appearance, without one word of commentary, shows that M. Sigismond Lacroix, and his clique have espoused the cause of the Commune, and that the establishment of the Commune is the objective of the Radicals' campaign. Everything depends upon the prompt and decisive action of the Government; it seems to have the game in hand, but the Ministers are of very small calibre, and quite capable of one of those faults from which political honor never recovers. If they should commit it, I will not say that I despair of the Republic, but I will repeat, with the Republican *Soir*: "We think it quite time that independent Republicans should seek means for its salvation."

The foreign press is severe in its opinions of this Bordeaux election, and even those journals which affect the most sympathy for France express their doubts that the existing régime is "strong enough to check the progress of the revolution." It is this phrase, indeed, which furnishes the key-note to their pessimist forebodings. For all monarchical Europe, the existence of a Republic is a constant threat against monarchical institutions, and, in the opinion of the Cabinets of Austria, Germany, and Russia, the attempts of Hoedel, Nobiling, Moncasi, Passanante, and Solovieff would not have been made without at least implied encouragement from French Radicals. It is most unfair, of course, to tax the entire party with such a horrible charge as would be the approval of the principle of regicide, and yet its organs scarcely attempt to conceal their satisfaction at the news that agitation is on the increase in Russia, notwithstanding Gen. Gourkho's imitation of the reign of terror instituted 18 years ago in Warsaw. The Czar, contrary to the habits of his life, never leaves his palace now without an escort, and, perhaps fearing that even this precaution may be insufficient, perhaps to avoid witnessing the results of the Draconian ukase, has gone to Livadia, whence he will visit Berlin and Ems, and probably not return to his capital until its Augean stables be quite cleansed of Nihilism, a task infinitely more herculean than aught ever attempted by Alcides.

DEALING WITH NIHILISM.

Gen. Gourkho has thought to convert the concierge of every dwelling-house into a Police auxiliary, never seeming to remember that, as the regular Police force is already strongly tainted with Nihilism, this enrollment of amateurs, of whose opinions and belongings little except most vaguely can be known, may merely serve to aid in spreading the contagion. The revolutionary party has overcome so many difficulties already that it will laugh to scorn the edicts of Gen. Gourkho, whose severity will certainly produce results, but it is by no means sure in the direction anticipated by the Government. M. Katkoff, the great Russian journalist, thinks that the measures adopted are too lenient, and that the creation of military Governors is incomplete without some extraordinary central authority to direct and systematize their several actions against the resistance of the population. This resistance will be, as a rule, passive; isolated outrages will continue under the direction of the Executive Committee of Twelve, of whom one leading member was Lieut. Dobrovin, recently arrested for the murder of a Police agent near Novgorod. But there is not the real danger; the committee will be ferreted out and shot, and terror might extinguish terror after a time, yet how combat the movement of disorganization which has already begun to be manifested in the resignations of the *Zemstovs*—provincial assemblies—of military officers, and among the civil employes of the Government? All the educated classes are more or less discontented; on account of fear or want of sympathy, the Czar cannot count upon their support, and nothing but the most terrible consequences may be expected should he, as many apprehend, appeal to the popular masses, whose brutal instincts can be only too easily awakened, as was seen at Moscow last year in the butchers' attacks upon the students.

THE WIDE-SPREAD INFECTION.

Meanwhile assassination goes on unceasingly; shells are thrown from the upper-story windows of houses by women recruited among that most abandoned class of females, the students of the university; a young officer is stabbed in the back in broad daylight on the Nowsky Perspective; the Archangel Chief of Police is found dead in his bed, with the stereotyped "Death to Traitors!" pinned to his bosom by a dagger; three officers are killed and one wounded at Kieff, and of the four assassins, taken red-handed, one is a nobleman, another a beautiful girl of 17, belonging to an excellent family of that Province; in a theatre at Pultava pistols are fired at and by the Police, which had stopped the performance of a drama, "Nathalie in Pultava;" at Kharkoff the Professors of the university have collectively protested against the measures of military organization prescribed by the Government, and are to be replaced by importations from the Slav schools of Austro-Hungary; in Odessa an insurrection is feared at any moment. Everywhere the revolutionary caldron is bubbling and seething until the moment shall be judged propitious for a general explosion. And yet the authorities are not idle. As early as the 16th April all the jails of Petersburg were cleared of their inmates, who were sent to provincial fortresses to make room for new prisoners. Arrests en masse have begun; not only individuals, but whole families have been taken, as in the case of the man Arsenief, a clerk at the Ministry of the Interior, with whom were arrested his mother, father, two sons, and two daughters, on the charge of serving as intermediaries for the subscription to, and distribution of, the revolutionary newspaper, *Land and Liberty*. Two thousand persons are said to be in the prisons and forts in and around the capital, and as the journals are forbidden to give details of the Government's acts, or to criticise its policy, we can merely imagine what is going on in the provinces, where foreign correspondents are not permitted to circulate. Only the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* manages to obtain some information, as it did during the campaign on the Danube, where its representative, although refused permission to follow the Army, was always in advance, in authentic intelligence, of apparently more favored reporters, because then, as probably now, he received notes from every individual hostile to the Russian cause, and not devoting his energies, as did the English press men, entirely to the fabrication of "news of startling interest," so told the truth in all its naked ugliness that any price was offered for the revelation of his name, which I have reason to believe was Legion. He or they may be considered quite as trustworthy now, and the recitals given in the columns of this independent organ are so fraught with interest that I will venture to quote passages which may serve to explain the exceeding difficulty to be encountered by the Russian Government in its attempt to cure this wide-spread social evil:

"The revolutionary organization is divided into a great number of 'sections,' each composed of from 10 to 15 members, and acting independently of the others, under the direction of its particular *Starosta*, so that, should one section be discovered through treachery, or by the arrest of an adept, the others may still continue their operations. The members of the directing board are constantly changed: they hold their meetings occasionally in some public locality, but more often at private houses. All the 'sections' are under the orders of a 'General,' who, from time to time communicates a pass-word, by which they may recognize each other, but every 'section' has the right to pass sentence of death upon dangerous or suspected individuals, and all are furnished with the means of cultivating the intimacy of the highest circles of imperial society. One of the most efficient measures for this purpose is the introduction of females belonging to the Nihilist conspiracy, as governesses, in wealthy families or in those of Government functionaries, who often, through fear of compromising their daughters, wittingly shut their eyes to revolutionary agitations of which they have full cognizance. One example of this may be cited: Last November, Gen. Samoyoff, who resides at Kharkoff, engaged as governess for his only child the sister of a notorious Nihilist, arrested shortly afterward for participation in a student's riot. The teacher inculcated her brother's doctrines in the mind of her pupil—the father knew it, but was afraid to interfere, and finally was obliged, under penalty of denunciation to the Police, to use all his influence to obtain the release of the prisoner, which he did upon the receipt of an anonymous letter informing him that his daughter's desk was filled with compromising documents, an assertion proving, upon examination, to be correct."

Similar incidents to this occur every day—sometimes in the immediate surroundings of the Emperor, who feels that he can trust no one, and that his most faithful instruments can only grope blindly in the dark. How it will end, no one can predict; if the conspirators had a programme, concessions to liberal ideas might be a remedy, but while the Nihilists say that they do not want what exists, they decline to offer any substitute except that species of indefinite chaos from which we dare not hope that any light can come. It is impossible to hang or transport to Siberia the entire population of the Empire, and, in the existing situation, there seems no probability of taking into custody any but the mere agents of this mysterious association, whose directing minds enjoy impunity. The plot has been skillfully woven, and even the joint action of the three sovereigns of three mighty Empires will be insufficient to check the contagion of Socialism, so long as its leaders are at liberty, either because it is not known who they are, or because they are allowed to develop their schemes and issue their orders under the protection of the laws of those countries which, like England and Switzerland, will not give up a regicide, because he is a political criminal, as if King-killing was a less heinous offense than the murder of a private citizen. The extreme weakness of the Bourse in all descriptions of foreign securities, except Hungarian bonds, bought up as a profitable investment by small capitalists, is an indication of the want of confidence among financiers in a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the many questions still pending. The Nihilists have depreciated Russian funds; nobody will lend a penny to bankrupt Turkey, with the odds at forty to one that, within a fortnight after the Russians shall have gone north of the Balkans, all the territory to the south will be in insurrection from Novi-Bazar to Adrianopolis; and as Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington cannot agree upon any course of action against the rebellious Khédive, Egyptian creditors are painfully alive to the certainty that, if they do get a part of their coupons cashed in May, this will be the last time that they can hope to see the color of their money. Garibaldi, too, is becoming troublesome, and from his recent speeches and his heading of a subscription "to purchase 1,000,000 rifles for the nation," I am strengthened in my conviction that fine weather will be accompanied by a campaign either against the monarchy or against Austria, the first, for choice.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND COTTON MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—A leading grain circular says: "The grain markets have been steadier this week, and many of the provincial markets have slightly improved. Wheat was in better demand, and considerable business was done in this and in neighboring markets. Since Tuesday wheat has improved 1d. per cental. At this market to-day there was a moderate attendance and a better demand for wheat. An advance of 1d. to 2d. was established over Tuesday's rates. Flour was firmer, but unchanged. Corn advanced ½d., but buyers do not pay the advance freely."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "The cotton market was animated throughout the week, with a large business, and, although quieter on Thursday, quotations markedly advanced. American was in large demand, and the current qualities advanced ⅛d. Sea Island was in good general demand, and, with a limited supply, advanced ½d. to 1d. Futures were strong and active until Tuesday, and advanced ⅛d. On Wednesday and Thursday, with considerable desire to sell, they declined 3-16d. The final rates show an advance of 3-16d."

STRIKERS THREATENING MURDER.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 9.—The mining trouble is not over yet. Last night, J. W. Resher, a miner, was stopped by three masked men with a rope, who threatened to hang him unless he stopped work. He agreed to do so. They also shot through the window of William Elder's house in Stringtown, but did no damage to any person. The strikers have given notice to several men to stop work or they should be killed. They say Elder must die. Some person entered the house of an old man working for Mr. Niblock and robbed him of all his provisions. Everything is quiet to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

THE SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

WHO GET THEM UP, WHAT THEY COST, AND HOW THEY ARE MANAGED.

Although the first of the excursions, of which numbers leave this City on every pleasant day in Summer, will not be undertaken for some weeks, yet much of the preliminary business of these short pleasure-trips has been already accomplished, and plans have been made for months ahead. Excursions by water have, of course, been popular ever since New-York was settled; for no city in the world has a greater number of delightful suburban resorts within a radius of 50 miles, and easily accessible by water. But while the excursions of years ago were small affairs, in which a dozen or twenty persons went a few miles down the Bay or up the rivers in sail-boats, and were often much embarrassed by head-winds, or calms, the excursionists of to-day are numbered by thousands, and are transported in great barges towed by steam-tugs or in swift saloon steamers, to either of which calms or head-winds are matters of comparative indifference. The decks of the barges or steamers afford ample room for dancing when the excursionists feel so inclined; roofs or awnings protect alike from rain or hot sun, and the length of the sail undertaken in going to and returning from the picnic grounds is often 100 miles, amid the most beautiful and interesting scenery. The great double-decked barges that are now so popular and generally used are institutions of some 20 years' standing. During the Centennial Summer, three years ago, the excursion business received an impetus that it has felt ever since, and this season promises to see a greater number of merry picnic parties afloat than there were in any previous year. The excursion business of this City is in the hands of three firms, of which Commodore John Starin, with his great fleet of steamers, barges, and tugs, takes the lead. Each of these firms also owns or leases islands, groves, or picnic grounds of some description up the Hudson, in the Sound, or in the Bay, and whoever engages a certain resort must also engage transportation to it from the company interested in it. Just now the excursion offices are busy places, and the agents are engaged in consultation with Sunday-school Superintendents, self-important committees from coteries and associations, Presidents of singing societies, officers of lodges, military organizations, and dozens more, each intent upon securing the best day, the most roomy barges, and the most beautiful resort for his constituents. So anxious are some of them to secure certain days that they made engagements for them as early as February, and already Commodore Starin's book shows engagements of steamers, barges, and groves for every day from the 1st of June until the middle of September. Last year the majority of excursions went up the Hudson; but such unusual attractions are offered in Long Island Sound for this season that half of the parties will go to the beautiful groves washed by its waters. The first excursion of this season will go up the Hudson on the 30th of this month, and the last for which arrangements have thus far been made is to be on the 14th of September. Among the excursions projected is one of the members of a battery, who will go to Albany, occupying three days on the trip, and "camping out" on board the steamer during that period. Although the selecting of any day in Summer and expecting it to be pleasant is very much like investing in a lottery ticket and expecting it to draw a prize, most of the committees seem to have perfect faith that the particular days selected by them will prove all that they desire. June is the favorite month with Sunday-school Superintendents, most of whom seem to be of a mind with Lowell, and to think that "then, if ever, come perfect days," and on the Commodore's books are four or five engagements per day for every day except Sundays during that month, and nearly all of these have been made for Sunday-schools.

The average price of a barge and tug is $100 for a day, and as each of the barges will accommodate about 1,000 persons this price reduces the cost of transportation per person to a very low figure. In some of the churches these excursions are made to answer the same purpose as fairs or festivals, and by charging 50 cents or $1 a ticket for the excursion a respectable sum is often netted and turned into the treasury of the church or Sunday-school. As the excursionists are almost always of the class which remains in town through the Summer, they make the most of these outings, and probably no merrier, happier throngs are ever gathered than those which sail away on the great picnic boats in the early Summer mornings and come home singing and with bands playing at sunset or when the rivers are silvered by moonlight. Of all the excursions, none are productive of more pleasure than those annually given by Commodore Starin to the newsboys of the City and to members of the Police force and their families.

STREET-CLEANING MATTERS.

PROPOSALS FOR RECEIVING THE GARBAGE—POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, the proposal of ex-Judge Hilton, to receive from the Police Department all the street-sweepings, ashes, and garbage collected by the Bureau of Street-cleaning, was brought up for action, and after being discussed by the Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. A proposal from William A. Hyell, of No. 42 John-street, was received, and also referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. Mr. Hyell proposes to receive all the street-sweepings, ashes, and garbage collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau, to be delivered to him at Schieffelin's Dock, Newtown Creek, the ashes, if not all wanted at that point, to be delivered within four miles of the Battery, and he agrees to unload all the boats and scows at his own cost and charge, provided the contract is for a term of three or five years. A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation giving it as his opinion that the salaries of policemen detailed as dump inspectors must be paid from the appropriation for Police salaries, and not from the street-cleaning appropriation.

A resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent to report to the board at its next meeting the names of all patrolmen in the service of the Street-cleaning Bureau who are fit for patrol duty, and the names of other patrolmen not able to do patrol duty to take the places of the able-bodied men. Capt. Gunner, Inspector of Street-cleaning, asked to have the resolution directing that the ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings be delivered to Thomas O'Rorke rescinded, and presented, also, a communication from O'Rorke, asking an extension of time to the 14th inst. to receive the material. Both communications were referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. A communication was received from Capt. Gunner asking the board to define his powers and duties as Inspector of Street-cleaning under section 67 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

Commissioner Smith offered a resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the board as to the powers and duties of the Inspector of Street-cleaning under the section referred to. This resolution was adopted, Commissioner MacLean voting in the negative. The Chief Clerk was directed to furnish the Controller with the facts in relation to the suit of Coleman Ripley & Brother against the City growing out of the failure of the Police Commissioners to award that firm the contract for street-cleaning about a year ago.

PRESENTMENTS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Among the presentments handed up by the Hudson County Grand Jurors, at their adjournment last Wednesday, was one against the Hoboken Board of Education. It sets forth that from the evidence before the Grand Jury it appears that a majority of the board were guilty of gross favoritism in appointing teachers who were debarred by State and local laws from filling such positions, their examinations showing in some instances an average of but 30 per cent., when the law requires an average of 70 or 80 per cent. Other presentments are against the Hoboken City Canvassers for failing to comply with the law in regard to the election of City Tax Commissioners, against the condition of the Hoboken meadows, and recommending greater care in the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

It was unusually quiet along the piers on the North River yesterday, and only a small number of the striking 'longshoremen made their appearance on West-street. The new hands continued at their work all day without being molested in any way. The Baltic will leave this morning on time, and the Canada, the State of Pennsylvania, and the Devonia will follow during the day. The latter vessel will not leave her dock until 5 o'clock this afternoon. The departure of The Queen, of the National Line, has been postponed until to-morrow morning, and it is probable that the Australia, of the Anchor Line, will also be delayed. The City of Brussels came up to the Inman pier, early yesterday, and the work of unloading her was begun at once. There is a difference of opinion between the steam-ship people and the strikers as to whether the vessels advertised to sail next week will get off on time or not. Both sides are still determined to hold out, and neither has proposed any compromise as yet.

STILL FUSSING WITH THE SUNDAY LAW.

Chief of Police Meldrum, of Newark, N. J., yesterday sent out to all proprietors of cigar stores, oyster saloons, and confectionery shops a notice directing them to keep their places closed on Sunday, under penalty of a fine of $10. The notices was not sent to saloon-keepers, it being taken for granted that they understand the law fully. The Police have received instructions to make complaints against all dealers who do not comply with the law and the notice. It is understood that the barbers will keep open.

A WAITER TURNS BURGLAR.

Wesley Prior, a colored waiter, formerly employed by Mrs. Flora C. Bolan, of No. 29 West Twenty-third-street, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. The crime consists in his having stolen, as alleged, $300 worth of furs and clothing belonging to Mrs. J. G. Johnston, a guest of Mrs. Bolan. Entrance to the house was effected through the coal-hole in the front area, which, it is said, Prior "fixed" before he left Mrs. Bolan's employ. Mrs. Johnston's property was stored in trunks in the cellar, and these the negro broke open with a hatchet which he is said to have stolen from a hardware store. Thirteen pawn tickets, representing $100 worth of the stolen property, were found in Prior's possession at the time of his arrest. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

MR. DUNLAP'S TERM OF OFFICE.

A LEGAL NUT TOO HARD FOR THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO CRACK.

It has been a mooted question among lawyers and politicians for a long time as to when the term of office of Thomas Dunlap, as Commissioner of Jurors, expires. The doubt on the subject arises in consequence of the peculiar wording of section 117 of the charter of 1873, and also because of the fact that Mr. Dunlap was appointed after the time when the framers of the charter thought the incumbent of the office would be appointed. Mayor Cooper endeavored to get some authoritative statement on the subject, and so applied to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. That Mr. Whitney, however, is as much befogged as other lawyers have been in the matter, the following opinion sent by him to the Mayor yesterday would seem to show:

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1879.

Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor:

SIR: I duly received your letter of the 10th of April last, requesting my opinion as to when the term of office of Thomas Dunlap, as Commissioner of Jurors, will expire. I regret to be obliged to say that the question is so involved in doubt that any opinion which may be formed on the subject is necessarily unsatisfactory, by reason of the fact that the law itself is obscure, and there are no judicial precedents to aid in its interpretation. A careful reading of the charter places one readily at the stand-point from which the person who drew it framed its provisions. It was apparently drawn early in the legislative session, and it was in the contemplation of the writer that it would be passed in sufficient time to enable all the appointments to be made to the Board of Aldermen and confirmed prior to May 1, 1873. He, therefore, provided in the one hundred and seventeenth section that the terms of office of the then incumbents of the various offices, including that of the Commissioner of Jurors, should expire on May 1, 1873, "unless an appointment of a successor shall be sooner made, as hereinbefore provided; in which case the term of office of the present incumbent shall cease, and the person so appointed shall enter upon his office on the first Monday succeeding such appointment." The term of office of Douglas Taylor, then Commissioner of Jurors, expired May 1, 1873, by virtue of this provision, and there was a vacancy thus created in the office; but no person was appointed and duly confirmed in the office until July 22, 1875, and meanwhile Douglas Taylor held the office, discharging its duties in accordance with the Revised Statutes, which, in order that there may always be some person authorized to discharge the public functions of a public office, have provided that a public officer shall always hold over until his successor is appointed and has qualified. Under the authority conferred by this charter, the late Mayor Havemeyer, by a communication to the Board of Aldermen dated May 19, 1873, nominated Joseph B. Varnum for appointment as Commissioner of Jurors in place of Douglas Taylor, whose term of office had expired May 1, 1873. In a separate communication to the Aldermen, however, Mayor Havemeyer suggested that there was a doubt as to whether the provisions in the charter in relation to the Commissioner of Jurors were constitutional; and thereupon the nomination was laid over. Some time after Mr. Varnum died, the Board of Aldermen never having consented to his appointment. On July 22, 1875, Mayor Wickham addressed a communication to the Board of Aldermen, reciting the facts as above stated, and nominating Thomas Dunlap to be Commissioner of Jurors, to fill the vacancy created by said charter; and the Board of Aldermen thereupon, on the same day, confirmed the nomination. The question which arises is whether Mr. Dunlap was appointed for a full term of six years from July 22, 1875, or whether he is to be regarded as appointed for the unexpired balance of a term of six years which commenced on May 1, 1873.

The person who framed the charter on the supposition that it would be adopted long prior to May 1, provided in the twenty-fifth section that the Mayor should, "*within 20 days after the passage of the act*" nominate a person or persons "*in place of any present incumbent or incumbents.*" And further, *the persons first appointed shall take office on the* expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, as hereinafter provided. The time "hereinafter provided" was May 1, 1873, or sooner. It will be seen that full provision is made for appointments made prior to May 1, 1873, but no provision is made for the case when the appointment did not come to be made until long after May 1, 1873, as was the case with the office of the Commissioner of Jurors. Thomas Dunlap did not take office on May 1, 1873, and the contingency of his not doing so is not provided for. The provision with reference to the term is as follows:

"Every head of department and person in this section named, except as is herein otherwise provided, *shall hold his office for a term of six years*, and in each case until a person is duly appointed in his place."

If literal effect should be given to these words, Mr. Dunlap would hold for six years from the time of his appointment, which would be some time in 1881. Against this view, is the fact that apparently the framers of the charter supposed the incumbents were to go out and new ones to come in; and a new term thus begin May 1, 1873, and if they had used a little different expression in the twenty-fifth section it would have been clear that the new term began at that time, whether there was a person appointed to fill it or not. For example: If, instead of saying "The persons first appointed shall take office" May 1, 1873, and "shall hold his office for a term of six years," it had said the term of office of the persons first appointed shall begin May 1, 1873, and the term shall be for six years, it would have been clear, of course. It is open to argument that such is the meaning of the language employed, but literally it is not so expressed; and it can with equal force, perhaps, be argued that if they had so intended they would have so said. There are no precedents in the shape of judicial determination upon the question of whether a "hold-over officer" exhausts a portion of the succeeding term, as a general proposition, and if any reported cases were to be found, they would doubtless be discovered to have been decided upon the special language of a particular statute, and furnish no special aid in any other case. If I were a court of last resort, I could decide the question and settle the law, but as an *ex cathedra* opinion from me founded upon no satisfactory basis of reasoning, will have no tendency to settle the question. The law must be settled, judicially before anybody can predicate anything positive in reference to it. So far as the language of the charter is concerned, it is simply a case that was not in the minds of the framers of the charter, and not provided for with any certainty.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

A MATE STABBED BY A SEAMAN.

George Warren, mate of the schooner Stephen J. Fooks, lying at the coal wharves in Hoboken, was dangerously stabbed yesterday morning by Albert Anderson, one of the seamen. Anderson, who was arrested, says that the colored cook had been directed by the Captain to supply the crew with the same fare as that furnished to the officers. He had a grudge against the crew and failed to do as he had been ordered. Anderson was on his way to make a complaint to the Captain yesterday morning when the cook, endeavoring to stop him, broke a large dish which he had, on Anderson's head, cutting his face badly. The mate, who stood on the poop above, seized a pump-handle, and aimed a terrible blow at the seaman. Anderson drew his sheath-knife and, acting in self-defense as he claims, cut the mate in the ankle. The wound bled profusely, and the injured man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Anderson is held to await the result of his injuries.

MR. VANDERBILT'S FAST TRIP.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt arrived here yesterday from St. Louis in the special car Vanderbilt. Accompanying him were his three sons, Capt. "Jake" Vanderbilt, his uncle, and Superintendent Tillinghast. The party started from Rochester at 6 A. M. yesterday, with Superintendent Priest and Mr. E. D. Worcester, and arrived at Syracuse at 7:34, making 84½ miles in 1 hour and 34 minutes. They reached Amsterdam at 10 o'clock, arriving at Schenectady, 16 miles distant, 18 minutes later. The run from Schenectady to Albany was made in 26 minutes, including a stop at the former place. At 11 A. M. the party, after bidding adieu to Messrs. Priest and Worcester, resumed the journey to this City, entering the Grand Central Depot about 2 P. M. The trip from Rochester to Albany, a distance of 242 miles, was made in four hours and forty-four minutes, including stops.

A TRIP TO ENGLAND DEFERRED.

Mrs. Edward Williams, of Toledo, Ohio, with three children, the oldest aged 9 years, was a passenger on an Erie train due at Jersey City at 12:30 yesterday morning, being on her way to take passage for England, whither her husband went some time ago on business. Between Suffern and Paterson, the oldest child, Charley, stepped out upon the platform and fell off, the train then going at the rate of 60 miles an hour. He struck upon his head, and was thrown 40 or 50 feet. The train was stopped and the boy picked up, and, strange to say, he was not killed, although his skull was probably fractured and his body badly bruised. He was taken to a hospital in Paterson, and his mother had to defer her trip to England.

THE FIDELITY'S PILOT SUSPENDED.

Uriah Maroney, master and pilot of the City steamer Fidelity, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was yesterday suspended for 90 days from exercising his vocation under his license. The Fidelity came into collision with and was sunk by the Sound steamer Newport, about 9 o'clock P. M. on April 19, in the East River. The United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, after investigating the facts of the collision, find that it was due entirely to Maroney's negligence, and that at the time of the occurrence the engineer was ashore and the engine was being run by an unlicensed boy-engineer. The damage to the Fidelity is estimated at about $6,000.

TRAINING THOROUGHBREDS.

RACING STABLES AT BALTIMORE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB'S MEETING—THE HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

As the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club opens the campaign in this racing circuit, there is necessarily much activity displayed by the Maryland and Virginia stables to be prepared in advance of their Northern rivals. Those establishments take an important part in the events of the year, and the Fairview string of ex-Gov. Bowie last year stood fourth in the winning-list of the Eastern Circuit with $9,540. For the coming campaign Mr. Bowie has eight horses in preparation, beginning with the ch. m. Oriole, 5 years old, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, by Brown Dick. This animal has a most creditable record. Starting 13 times last season, she was three times in front, once second, and four times third, retiring with $5,260 to her credit. Her most important victory was in the rich Maturity Stakes, three miles, at Jerome Park. She is engaged in the Rancocas Handicap, at Baltimore; in the Long Branch Handicap, the Ocean Stakes, the Fordham Handicap, the mile and a quarter sweepstakes, and Summer Handicap. The 4-year old of the string is the ch. f. Belle, by Dickens, out of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone. She has the prominent characteristics of her family, speed and bottom, and, in the long-distance races, will be hard to beat when the season is well advanced. Last season she appeared in 11 races, won two of them, was second four times, and was twice third, the amount to her credit being $3,970. She won the Alabama Stake for fillies at Saratoga, and on that occasion defeated a field consisting of such animals as Balance All, Invermoor, Pride of the Village, Perfection, and Loulanier. She has been entered for events during the coming season which will bring her in competition with the fleetest horses on the turf. Her name is on the list for the Baltimore Cup, the Peyton Handicap Stakes, the Shrewsbury Handicap, Monmouth Cup, and Champion Stakes, at Long Branch; the Westchester Cup and Jockey Club Handicap, at Jerome Park, and the Saratoga Cup, Grand Union Prize, and People's Line Stakes, at Saratoga. There is a quartet of 3-year olds, which are liable to create a sensation in more than one race. Three of the lot are chestnut geldings, viz.: Loudon, by Vauxhall, out of Sally Fackler, by Iago; Eclipse, by Catesby, out of Hilarity, by Australian, and Shylock, by Dickens, out of Nettie, by Red Bird. The other 3-year old is a chestnut filly called Tennessee, by Dickens, out of Belle Meade, by Jack Malone, and consequently a full sister to Belle. These are all entered for many of the events of the season. There is a brace of 2-year olds, consisting of a chestnut colt called The Baron, by Vauxhall, out of Lady Johnson, and a chestnut filly called Joy, by Catesby, out of Hilarity.

Old Virginia will be ready for the conflict very early, for Major Doswell writes that the half-dozen thoroughbreds he has in training at Bullfield, are doing admirably. The stable last year did very well, and finished the season's work with $6,050 to its credit. At the head of the string is Algerine, 6 years, by Abd-el-Kader out of Nina, by Boston, the winner of the Belmont Stakes in 1876, who has not been in training for two years. It is doubtful whether he will train successfully, for a horse once broken down cannot be patched up to stand severe work. The second on the list is the b. g. Bushwhacker, 5 years old, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Anna Bush, by Lexington. This is one of the gamest horses on the turf. Last year he started 13 times, won four races, was second seven times, and was once third, winning $5,350. Among his victories were the Rancocas Handicap, and the Bowie Stakes of four-mile heats, besides a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and a race of two-mile heats. Bushwhacker is engaged in all the cup and long-distance races. The book-makers are not offering more than three and four to one against him for any of his races. There are three 4-year olds. One of them is the ch. g. Sunlight, by imp. Australian, out of Ecliptic by imp. Eclipse. He started eight times last year, and scored but one victory, the mile dash at the opening of the October meeting at Baltimore, when he defeated a field of 12 in 1:45½. He has several important engagements, and will appear at Baltimore in the Rancocas and Peyton Handicaps. Powhatan is a chestnut colt, by Abd-el-Kader, (son of Australian,) dam by Orion, and is comparatively green. He only ran twice last year at Richmond, being second to Snowden in a dash of a mile in 1:47, and three days afterward won two-mile heats in 3:47½, 3:48. He is also entered for the handicaps of the circuit with Sunlight. The b. g. Snowden, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Oriana, started nine times last year, and scored the single victory alluded to above, besides being once second and three times third. In several races at Saratoga he showed some speed, but he was one of the sufferers of the bad starts which were frequent at that favorite resort last Summer. The 3-year old of the Bullfield string is the b. f. Dairy Maid, by imp. Sunshine, out of Ecliptic, and has not yet run in public. She is entered for several filly stakes, and if she inherits the speed of her sire and dam, will be found hard to beat. All of Major Doswell's horses were doing well at last accounts, and are ready for the Baltimore events.

The season of 1878 was not a fortunate one for Mr. Clabaugh, as he figured lower than usual in the winning list, but he had five horses in training. He, however, captured one race in the Spring, and that was a good one. There will be half a dozen in Mr. Clabaugh's string this year, headed by the b. h. Cloverbrook, 5 years old, by Vauxhall, out of Mandina, by imp. Australian. This horse has been a valuable one to Mr. Clabaugh, and has brought his colors to the front in some good races. He won the Belmont Stakes in 1877, and last year won the Woodburn Stakes at the June meeting of the American Jockey Club, beating Cuba, Susquehanna, Zoo Zoo, and Frederick the Great. His only engagement this year is for the Baltimore Cup, and if he stands the preparation, he will figure prominently in the purse races. There is a brace of 3-year olds, one a chestnut colt called Westminster, by Vauxhall, out of Lucy Hoxall, by Revenue, and the other a bay colt called Rochester, also by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imp. Balrownie. The first-named colt started but once last year, and that was in the Nursery Stakes, when he was unplaced, and Rochester was seen on two occasions at the Fall meeting at Baltimore, when he was unplaced in both the Central and Barnum Hotel Stakes. Both colts have a heavy line of engagements, being entered for all the principal stakes of their class besides the handicaps. There are three 2-year olds by Vauxhall, viz.: Aaheah, a chestnut filly, out of Minnie Mac, by Planet; Vigilant, a gray colt, out of Faith, and Oden, a brown colt, out of Mandina, and consequently a full brother to Cloverbrook. These are fine-looking youngsters, and will no doubt do credit to their sire, who was a fine race-horse in his day. They are well entered for the "baby" events. Besides the stables above mentioned, there are numerous others now at Baltimore taking active work. Among them are those of Winters, McDaniel, Burch, Medinger, Stearns, Clapham, Smiths, McMahon, and Bevins.

THE SAGE OF CONCORD.

From the London World, April 30.

What strikes one most in Emerson's conversation is a certain transparency and simplicity. It is a marvel that any one could ever have complained that he is hard to understand, and, after hearing him speak in private or public, one can well appreciate a remark said to have been made by some humble working women in the neighborhood to their newly-arrived clergyman. "We are very simple people here; we don't understand anybody but Mr. Emerson." He enters with a still youthful zest into the philosophical problems of the age, and his lofty poetic idealism towers like a light-house above the raging controversies of theology. Now and then the deepening of the low-toned voice and pure steady light of the eye reveal the secret of the old charm which has won so many among a busy and thrifty population to thought and study. The depth of his conviction, and the felicity of his expression, are physiognomically represented in his unique face and frame. His form is slender without being thin; his movement undrilled, so to say, without being awkward; his complexion, without being exactly blonde, is luminous. The head appears small, but when measured by the eye is found to be of fair size, and perhaps the idea of smallness is suggested by contrast with the large Wellington nose, in which probably Napoleon would have found the seat of Emerson's power. No one who has visited and conversed with the sage of Concord can wonder at the love which his neighbors feel for him, or the reverence with which he is regarded by the scholars of England and America; no one can leave his beautiful and hospitable home without knowing that for once, at least, he has been in the presence of a great man.

A MAN BEFORE WHOM CABINETS FALL.

From the London World, April 30.

Skeptical minds are often superstitious, and Lord Beaconsfield's is not free from this infirmity. He is said to have fallen into a state of great depression upon observing the attitude recently assumed by Sir Robert Peel toward her Majesty's Government. His well-stored memory is able to produce a long array of instances in which Administrations had fallen very soon after this Liberal-Conservative Baronet had declared against them. Immediately after entering Parliament, Sir Robert, although sitting upon the Liberal benches, took part with the Protectionists in an attack upon Lord John Russell's Government, and it fell a few months later, in February, 1852. After having left Lord Palmerston's Ministry, Sir Robert, in 1858, denounced the "Conspiracy bill" in a powerful speech, and the Cabinet were beaten and displaced. It was not until after he had gone into opposition to it that Lord Derby's Government, to which he had been at first friendly, was turned out. Upon the death of Lord Palmerston in 1865, Lord John Russell dismissed Sir Robert Peel, who took part in some of the attacks upon Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill, which proved fatal to the Administration. In 1868, Sir Robert joined in the Irish Church movement, under which the Tories succumbed; but his appearance in opposition to Mr Gladstone was again the prelude to the collapse of a party and a Government.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Assommoir. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE.—Lost Children. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
WALLACK'S.—The Snow Ball. Matinée—Pinafore.
MADISON-SQUARE.—Won At Last. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE.—Le Petit Duc. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Fatinitza. Matinée.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Otto, a German. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Black Crook. Matinée.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S LYCEUM.—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL.—Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Philharmonic Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, south to east winds, slightly warmer, clear or hazy weather.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill "to prohibit military interference at elections," by a vote of 33 to 23. Eighteen Senators were paired, so that the full vote would have stood 42 to 32, and two Senators, one of each party, were absent. The vote was strictly a partisan one, unless we regard Mr. David Davis as an Independent, which is unnecessary, as, though he often poses in that character, he never acts in it. The Republicans protested, as they ought to have done, with great earnestness against the doctrine, the motive, and the effect of the bill. Mr. Edmunds opposed it in a speech which contained a calm but strong review of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws with reference to the authority of the Federal Government to regulate Congressional elections and of the President to enforce such regulations. Messrs Blaine and Chandler contented themselves with pointing out the spirit in which the Democrats had conceived the bill. The bill finally passed was the one that came from the House, the Senate having at the last moment yielded to the dictation of the joint caucus, and abandoned all effort to get its own views adopted. The act will be submitted to the President to-day.

The joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment, introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Lapham, should receive the prompt attention of Congress. It presents the principle now incorporated in the Constitutions of the principal States of the Union, that particular clauses of an appropriation bill may be vetoed without detriment to the approval of the remainder. After the nonsense so freely ventilated by the Democrats in both houses about the time-honored privilege of prescribing the conditions on which appropriations for the support of the Government may be voted, it is possible that the majority may be in no humor to consider a proposition to weaken this supposititious guarantee of republican freedom. But were it for no better reason than to save their party from ever drifting into so foolish and so untenable a position as that from which they are now trying to extricate themselves, the majority in Congress should display the utmost readiness to take the steps preliminary to the submission of the proposed amendment to the people.

The refusal of the Assembly to agree with the adverse report on the bill compelling the elevated railroads to extend the hours in which five-cent trains are run, and to find some better place for cleaning their cars and engines than over the streets, is significant of the altered sentiment which these corporations must be prepared to face at Albany and elsewhere. The enormous profits which they have been enabled to secure through the power given them to take public and private property without compensation will henceforth be regarded as a fund from which the people ought to be reimbursed for the sacrifices they have been compelled to make on behalf of rapid transit. Mr. Galvin is probably right in his statement that the time is not far off when the companies will be compelled to make five cents their maximum fare, and there can be no question about their ability to increase the facilities now afforded by "commission" trains without serious detriment to the profits of their business. Their conversion of the streets into a dumping-ground for ashes and other refuse cannot be too promptly or emphatically checked.

The City pays at least three times too much for the luxury of having Mr. Thomas Dunlap as Commissioner of Jurors, and there is a very fair prospect that it will have to bear the burden of that official old man of the sea for at least a few years longer. Mr. Dunlap seems to have had a special legislative providence assigned to his protection. Two attempts to reduce his salary have been made at two consecutive sessions of the Legislature, but without success, and though the legislation of the present session may reach the emoluments of his office, it is certain that it will not affect them during his incumbency. Moreover, the charter of 1873 seems to have been framed with the express purpose of throwing uncertainty upon the duration of Mr. Dunlap's official term. The Corporation Counsel confesses his inability to solve so knotty a problem in a way which could be considered final, and the aid of the courts must be invoked to discover whether Mr. Dunlap's successor can be appointed now or whether he must be left in possession till 1881. Intrenched as he already is, beyond the reach of legislative interference, the dreadful contingency suggests itself of having no authority in the State competent to relieve the City of Dunlap. Few remember the time when he did not hold office; can it be that he is destined to be the perpetual recipient of $15,000 a year from the City Treasury?

THE CALIFORNIA SURPRISE.

There are two sides to the question involved in the ratification of the California Constitution. One, and that the more obvious side, affords ample justification for the mingled amazement and alarm which the unexpected incident has called forth. The general character of the instrument itself did not excite surprise. Kearneyites and Socialists and Communists of every grade were known to be represented in the convention that gave it birth; and its provisions were regarded as the product of influences which the good sense of the State would surely vote down. Its popular ratification, therefore, is a blow to the conservative prophets, and a note of alarm to the powerful interests which suddenly find themselves at the mercy of the power they have at once hated and despised. Practically, perhaps, the working of the Constitution may be less disastrous than it seems likely to be. Some of its purposes depend for their efficacy upon legislation which jeopardized influences may contrive to control, and others upon the intervention of agencies which may prove not to be beyond temptation. Indeed, bearing in mind the motives that were uppermost in the convention, and the distrust of legislators and commissions which pervaded it, the failure to incorporate in the organic law more specific methods for the attainment of the ends in view is a surprising feature of its proceedings. Making allowance for all the loop-holes thus afforded by the inexperience of the majority and their indifference to prudential considerations, the Constitution still retains a formidable capacity for mischief. It assails the thrift of industry as well as the extortions of capital. It wages a senseless war upon property as bitterly as it attacks the encroachments of monopoly. It crushes enterprise that it may more surely stifle the fraud and gambling of stock speculation. Working men, therefore, will suffer as certainly as capitalists. The community as a whole will be compelled to pay penalties which the authors of the Constitution intended to exact from limited classes. Measures that will primarily cripple San Francisco and close the sources of much of its wealth, will ultimately react upon the State. We cannot wonder that an event so far-reaching in its scope, and so evidently ruinous in many of its consequences, is regarded with apprehension not unmixed with incredulity. Distant observers are at a loss for an explanation of what is viewed as betokening rabid Communism in a State whose characteristics have ordinarily been associated with intense business activity and a large average of prosperity.

How, then, shall the action of the State be explained? The current answer, which attributes the majority of the popular vote to the influences represented by Denis Kearney, is ridiculously inadequate. Communism of the kind which appears to thrive in Chicago is equally unsatisfactory as an explanation. Where Kearneyism and Communism have their strongholds, the vote is against the Constitution. The large cities are against it. Our present information points to the farming and mining districts of the State as the centres of the feeling whose development brings an entire community face to face with momentous social and business problems. What hold the Communists have acquired in the mining districts we have no data for determining. But the presumption is overwhelmingly against the idea that the crazy assaults upon property which distinguish the Communistic orators of the Pacific coast cities have any charm for the California farmers. Their sympathies are with Grangerism, not with Kearneyism or Communism. Undoubtedly, the Grangers of Wisconsin and other Western States never went the length of the California Constitution. In their wildest mood they never assailed property with the blind folly and wickedness which are apparent in more than one provision of the new law. We have, however, abundant evidence of the fact that the farmers of many of our States have little or none of the conservatism which has been usually supposed to spring from the ownership of real property. The Granger war upon railroad corporations was but the first of many signs of the recklessness with which a farming community strikes when it finds taxation oppressive, debt unbearable, and the general drift of things at variance with what it considers its interest. The Granger movement, as a distinct force, has almost disappeared. The more sweeping movement that absorbed it is wide and deep. Is not this the movement which, extending to California, has supplied a large part of the majority for the new Constitution? An alliance of farmers with the Kearneyites and the Communists is not natural, judging of farmers by the old standard. But in these days farmers engaged in a political movement are not unlike other politicians who care more for the end than the means. They are not over-nice about alliances. They understand log-rolling, and in their eagerness to overcome corporations may concede to Communistic allies terms which, pushed to their logical consequences, shake the foundation of all property.

The considerations to which California directs the attention of the country involve too much to be disposed of with a sneer. Popular opinion runs counter to great railroad corporations, and not wholly without reason. Their monopolizing tendencies, their disregard of rights and interests that conflict with their pretensions, their evasion of taxation, and their perversion of power held subject to the condition that it shall not be used adversely to the public weal,—are characteristics with which States other than California are familiar. But in California corporate monoply has acquired proportions, and asserts itself with an insolence, unknown elsewhere. Among railroads its type is the Central Pacific; among banks, the Bank of California. The so-called Bonanza capitalists illustrate the arrogance of wealth in other forms, and the shameless greed and trickery with which it carries out its plans. And the stock speculation of San Francisco has frauds peculiarly its own. It is necessary to remember these things when trying to account for the condition of public opinion which has made the California Constitution possible. They do not constitute excuses for its wrongs and follies. But they do help to render intelligible the madness which enabled knaves and demagogues to accomplish so much harm.

THE SILVER INFLATION MOVEMENT.

Mr. Warner gave notice in the House yesterday that he should call the previous question on his Silver bill on Tuesday next, so that we bid fair to have one or two days more of such debate as has already been indulged in. The prospect is not cheerful, even if we could be sure, as we cannot be, that the House would ultimately reject the bill. A discussion, in which the wildest propositions of finance are advanced with the utmost earnestness and energy, in which appeals, sometimes insidious, and sometimes openly inflammatory, are made to the dangerous passions of a special class, in which capitalists are denounced as the foes of the working men, and the Government is represented as being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the poor for the benefit of the rich—such a discussion is never desirable in a country like ours. We boast of our free institutions, of the equality of our citizens, and of the general spread of intelligence, but there is no country enjoying representative government in which so unpromising a picture of the condition of the people could be drawn as was given in yesterday's debate. Indeed, the spirit in which Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, one of the cleverest of the Greenbackers, assailed the justice of our laws and the working of our system of Government was practically as bitter and as uncompromising as that shown by the Socialists of Germany, or the Nihilists of Russia in their respective countries. And the most unfortunate feature of the case is, that he was loudly applauded by many members on the side of the majority.

Apart from this general consideration, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Warner bill embodies a certain specific line of policy which is being pursued with great tenacity, and which is of the most threatening character, because it is directed toward the weakest point of the financial system of the Government. When Mr. Sherman was before the Coinage Committee, by which the Warner bill was reported, he urged an opinion on that committee which is a perfectly just one, and which was entitled to great respect, not only on account of the facts by which it was sustained, but on account of the authority of the officer of the Government who offered it. It was, in substance, that unless the coinage of the depreciated silver dollar was stopped, or the value of the dollar brought to par with gold by increasing its weight, the country would gradually but inevitably be forced to the acceptance of a single standard, and that the standard of depreciated silver. The reply of the committee to this opinion, amply sustained by the history of our own and other countries, and backed by the deliberate statement of the highest official financial authority of the nation, was the reporting of a bill, which, instead of suspending the coinage of silver, not only removes all limit from it, but provides for an indefinite issue of bullion certificates, which give all the effect of the depreciated coin to the uncoined bullion. The conclusion is unavoidable, either that the committee distrusted the correctness of the Secretary's prediction, or else that it was not averse to the result which he pointed out. The latter is undoubtedly the true solution. The Coinage Committee is in the hands of men who, like Mr. Warner, are ready to press forward to inflated and irredeemable paper money by the pathway of depreciated silver. They are at present urging the unlimited coinage of silver only because silver is not worth so much as gold. Their talk about maintaining specie payments is an idle pretense. The only kind of specie which they will tolerate is silver, and they favor that because they know that if they can force silver enough into the currency it will drive out gold, reduce the paper to the level of silver, compel the suspension of the present redemption system, and open the way to new issues of greenbacks. They understand that the great obstacle to the success of their plans is the Resumption act of 1875, and as they have no hope of attacking this directly, they attack it indirectly. Mr. Weaver yesterday stated their position very adroitly, but in a manner which no one who understands the situation can misapprehend in the slightest degree. He denied that he and his party were "inflationists." He said that they desired a currency of gold, silver, and paper, all of equal and full legal-tender quality. But it is probable that Mr. Weaver knows, and it is certain that it is true, whether he knows it or not, that a currency of this triple composition is practically a currency of that one element which is the cheapest. The equality between the three being only in legal-tender quality, that is, in the quality of paying debts, the debtor will not use gold, or silver either, if they are dearer than paper; he will use paper only, and the two metals will disappear. Mr. Weaver's party aims first at displacing gold by silver, but if it can accomplish that it will no more stop there than a man falling from the roof stops at the second story window. It will go on until it has reached the last stage, where, as he put it, "money will be cheap and property will be dear."

Meanwhile, even though the House reject the Warner bill, or though the House pass it and the Senate or the President should stop it, its introduction and discussion have one practical effect—they completely prevent the remedial legislation demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury. While the finance committees of the House are under the control of men of Mr. Weaver's and Mr. Warner's stamp, and are putting forward such measures as that now before the House, there is no chance of stopping the coinage of silver dollars, and this negative fact, slowly, but very surely, may be relied on to bring about the condition of things which the Greenbackers desire. Business men who flatter themselves that the Greenback element is powerless, or that all the country needs is to be let alone, will find out their mistake sooner or later. While the Greenbackers are apparently working in vain for free silver and more greenbacks, the steady accumulation of what Mr. Chittenden calls the "imprisoned silver" in the vaults of the Treasury is doing their work for them in a way which will ultimately require very active measures to counteract its influence.

THE TALMAGE TRIAL.

The result of the Talmage trial, in Brooklyn, is depressing to people who desire that the Christian religion shall not be brought into contempt by the misdeeds or follies of its professed exponents. It proves that an ecclesiastical body holds to a code of ethics which is so foreign to the average sense of men as to be repugnant. It proves that certain professing Christians, moved by the so-called usefulness and earnestness of a preacher, may condone in him faults which could not be overlooked by mere moralists in merely worldly men. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Talmage was arraigned on charges which affected his personal character as a man. As a preacher, he was already known to the public to be, to use the mildest phrase, eccentric and peculiar. His contortions, his extravagant and startling expressions, and the audaciousness of his themes had attracted very general attention. In some of his discourses he showed to well-informed people a determination to create a sensation in the pulpit, even at the cost of the truth. In one or two instances, heretofore alluded to in these columns, he gave reins to his fancy, while speaking of alleged scenes of night-life in New-York, in such a reckless manner as to convince those who heard him, or read his sermons, that he was wilfully misstating facts. This is a grave charge to bring against a Christian clergyman. Yet this was not the charge on which Mr. Talmage was lately tried. There are thousands of Christian people who deplore the flippancy and irreverence which have marked Mr. Talmage's ministrations. There are other thousands who are grieved by his manifest inaccuracy of statement; and we do not doubt that there are many worthy people who believe that Mr. Talmage is an arrant charlatan, who seeks notoriety in a calling with which he has no sympathy, and in which he is grossly out of place. Yet none of these implied charges were brought against him during his late trial.

The gravamen of the charges on which Mr. Talmage was tried was comprised in two words: "Falsehood and deceit." The specifications referred to his actions and declarations regarding the newspaper with which he had been connected; his declarations concerning the sittings in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, its debt and subscriptions; and his actions and utterances concerning other minor matters. The evidence bearing upon these several specifications has been spread before the public from day to day. With every reasonable desire to see the accused fully cleared, we must admit that the charges were practically sustained. No layman amenable to the unwritten laws which govern the conduct of business men could have been acquitted by a jury of his peers when confronted by such evidence as that adduced against Mr. Talmage. No newspaper editor could possibly hope to maintain a respectable position among his brother journalists after he had used his position and the property of the newspaper from which he had been dismissed as Mr. Talmage used his last opportunities in the office of the *Christian at Work*. It is nowhere pretended that Mr. Talmage's conduct in this particular was criminal. He did not make himself amenable to the law. But it was, nevertheless, dishonorable. It was "sharp practice." If a Christian minister can afford, even under provocation of wrong, to resort to sharp practice in order to get even with those against whom he has cause of dispute, then the sacred calling has fallen upon evil times. In regard to the matter of church sittings and church subscriptions, the same low cunning and deceit were constantly practiced by the accused. As in the previous instance, no well-defined crime was committed; but all the declarations and actions of Mr. Talmage were deceptive and devious where the general subject was concerned. It is impossible for any candid man to avoid coming to this conclusion. And it is notorious, and abundantly proved, that when charges against Mr. Talmage were being prepared, he endeavored to mislead the public by alleging that he was to be tried for heterodoxy, not for offenses against strict morals.

It appears that Mr. Talmage has been acquitted on the ground that he is in earnest as a Christian worker, and that he is a genial gentleman who means to do about right. It is a little singular that almost none of the members of the ecclesiastical court who voted in favor of Mr. Talmage expressed any conviction that the charges brought against him were unfounded. It is tacitly admitted that the defendant may have been free with his tongue, that he may have been indiscreet at times, and that he may have resorted to sharp practice, once in a while, when he was in a tight place. But, on the whole, he was such a good fellow, and is so thoroughly in earnest as a preacher, it would be a pity to draw the line too sharply between duty and doubtful doings. So gifted a man ought to have some license, and it will not do to prescribe for him the same rigid rules as those which the pews must have laid upon them. Then, again, he is orthodox, although he may turn sharp corners in business morals. It is a great thing to be orthodox in these days of free thinking. And Mr. Talmage, who subscribes to the Westminster Confession, escapes without censure, although guilty of practices which honest men condemn as immoral. One trial in Brooklyn, not long since, brought great scandal on the Christian Church and sorely grieved the hearts of those who believe that a pure religion is one of the chief bulwarks of stable government and orderly society. In the result of the Talmage trial we see a blow inflicted upon that cause which is, if possible, more hurtful than the Beecher trial. In the face of evidence which no reasonable man can gainsay, Mr. Talmage is exonerated of blame by a court of Christian clergymen. To cozzen, wheedle, speak deceitfully, and resort to devious ways is, in a genial preacher of undoubted orthodoxy, no offense—no crime. This is certainly not the morality which Jesus taught.

THE BLANQUI QUESTION.

It is not easy to comprehend the excitement, amounting almost to consternation, occasioned in political circles in France by the election, as a Deputy for Bordeaux, of the hoary-headed conspirator, Blanqui, who has for the last seven years lain in prison at Clairvaux. But it threatens to prove an event of no small importance, and has been discussed with the utmost energy and spirit by the French journals of all shades of opinion. It seriously divides the Republicans, it embarrasses the Ministry, it will cause no little trouble in the Chamber, when that body comes together again next week, and it would not be strange if it were to precipitate a change of Administration. The case must strike Americans as very simple. Blanqui is not only under sentence of imprisonment for life, but is disqualified by law from holding any public office. Hence, one would imagine, his election is simply null and void, and there is no more to be said. But to the minds of Radical Frenchmen there is much more to be said. The Government may pardon the culprit, out of deference to the citizens of Bordeaux, who have expressed their desire to be represented by him in the councils of the nation, and the Chamber of Deputies may validate his election. It is claimed that universal suffrage has spoken in favor of the liberation of the hardened offender against political stability and his admission to the Chamber, and the Government is bound to heed the voice or violate one of the fundamental principles on which it is based. It is not necessary to point out the absurdity of this position, which would enable the friends of any criminal to rescue him from the penalty of the law, provided they could beat up a majority to elect him to some office, but it is gravely maintained by French journals which are not usually regarded as wholly bereft of reason.

What makes this case so difficult to manage, and so likely to cause serious trouble, is that almost every one recognizes the fact that Blanqui was unjustly imprisoned and unwisely excluded from the amnesty. His offense was taking part in the rising against the Government of the National Defense during the siege of Paris, when, on the 31st of October, 1870, the Hotel de Ville was attacked and Gen. Trochu and his colleagues captured. No blood was shed, and Blanqui and his fellow-conspirators were induced to withdraw and abandon their purpose of upsetting the Government of the National Defense, on the distinct agreement that they were not to be prosecuted. It is a fact worth recalling that among the members of the Government assailed were Henri Rochefort, now clamoring for Blanqui's release and admission to the Chamber—doubtless with an eye to his own escape from exile by the same door—and Jules Ferry, a prominent Minister in the existing Cabinet. Blanqui took no part whatever in the exploits of the Commune, or in the disorder and bloodshed that followed the capitulation of Paris. His one offense, beyond an evil habit of conspiring, was participation in the abortive rising of Oct. 31, but when he appeared, early in 1871, after some weeks of mysterious seclusion, he was at once clapped under arrest by M. Thiers and subsequently tried by court-martial and condemned to death.

Not only his friends, but many moderate Republicans, claim that in view of this inordinate severity, which violated the pledge of the Government of the National Defense, he should have been the first to benefit by the amnesty; but he has been excluded from it, until the people of Bordeaux put the Radical protest into the emphatic and embarrassing form of an election to the Chamber of Deputies. Now, there are two courses open. It may be assumed that, however unjust the original condemnation or unwise the exclusion from amnesty, the election of an ineligible candidate is void, and cannot be accepted as a means of coercing the Government into clemency. If the Chamber accepts this view, it has simply to sustain it by invalidating the election. Then occasion may be taken for rectifying past mistakes, if they exist, in the matter of amnesty and pardon. On the other hand, the prisoner of Clairvaux might be pardoned and released before the Deputies meet on the 15th inst., leaving the Chamber to take its own course in regard to validation. Neither course would meet the approval of all the Republicans, and it is doubtful if anything can be done to avoid serious division, which will weaken, if not overturn, the Ministry; for it is not agreed upon a policy of any kind, least of all upon one that can command the support of a majority.

A St. Louis locksmith, John C. Hamilton, is reported to have in his possession the keys of the world-renowned Bastile. After the revolutionists had rushed over the second drawbridge of the historic prison and slain the Governor, Delaunay, one of them, named Lechastel, secured the keys. They were kept in the family until one of its members, Antoine Lechastel, emigrated (1832) to the United States, and found his way, in straitened circumstances, to St. Louis, where Hamilton bought them of him. There are five keys in all, the largest very rusty, and looking old enough to have been used by Hugo Aubriot, Prévôt of Paris, who built the fortress five centuries since. The smallest, eight inches long, is of fine steel, the notches to fit the wards of the lock being so small that a bit of paper cannot easily be inserted in them. The keys are interesting enough to be purchased by some museum, like the Hôtel de Cluny, to whose collection they would be a valuable addition. Few historic occurrences have been more exaggerated than the taking of the Bastile by the Parisian mob. There was no heroism in an armed host attacking a stronghold defended by only 82 Invalids and 32 Swiss mercenaries. Nor was it courageous or creditable to kill the Governor, after he had allowed the drawbridge to be lowered to give the infuriated people admission. Anybody could have destroyed a pile of masonry when it had ceased to have defenders. The popular notion is that many political prisoners were released, although only three unknown men and four forgers were found there. The circumstance was important, simply because it was the turning-point in the revolution, breaking the spirit of the Court party, and changing the current of events in France.

It is curious to notice how invariably the names under which the lands of the East have become familiar to the civilized world, are utterly different from those used by the natives themselves. The mediæval "Cathay" and the modern "China" are mere corruptions of the Russian "Kitai" and the Hindoo "Cheen," the native name being Chung-Kwo, or Middle Kingdom. "Afghanistan" is a Persian word, signifying "land of the Afghans," which has completely superseded the local title of "Wilajit," (Mother-land.) The Empire of Burmah is called by its own people "Myammah." Persia is styled Iran, and Central Asia Turan, by those who inhabit them. Lower Egypt is Bahiri, Upper Egypt Vostani. The little Principality of Kashgar, formerly called "Alti-Shaar," (Six Cities,) is now "Djiti-Shaar," (Seven Cities.) The Greeks still give their miniature kingdom its classic name of Hellas, and the Turks call themselves Osmanlis.

The effort which the Chinese Government has made to establish by subsidies a native line of steamers between their different sea and river ports has ended in a disastrous failure. These steamers were formerly owned by one or two American business houses, Messrs. Russell & Co. having most of them under their control. For years the returns received for river transportation were very remunerative, but six or eight years ago the profits upon this branch of business declined in much the same way that they did upon most mercantile undertakings in China in which foreigners were interested, and as a company of native capitalists, financially supported by the Imperial Government, was desirous of purchasing the boats, they were sold by their foreign owners to what was termed the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. This corporation started with a capital of 750,000 taels, or, in other words, $937,500, but now, after a comparatively short trial, it is found that the company is in debt, in consequence of the advances made by the Government, to the amount of $4,375,000. With the publication of these facts has come a cessation of the subsidy, and the company managers have had recourse to a number of devices to ward off the rapid approach of bankruptcy. For a time some of the steamers were farmed out to their American and English Captains, but as this plan did not contain in it the promise of success, an attempt has been made to lease the agencies in the various open ports, those taking them paying the company a stipulated sum, and then making as much out of their contracts as they can. It will be contrary to all experience if such a plan succeeds, and if it does not, the 30 or more steam-boats, most of them of American construction, will probably be sold to the highest bidder, and the different lines will then be run under foreign auspices. There is very little likelihood of any American house entering again into this business, as none of them at present possess the standing that they once had. When the Chinese cease to run these steamers, they will probably be put into service under the English or German flag.

The falling off in the demand for English coal has had one salutary result, and that is, it has seemingly put a stop to the destruction by spontaneous combustion of coal vessels. Four or five years ago the number of large ships annually destroyed in this way was alarmingly great. In 1873, there were 23 ships, out of those which sailed from Great Britain laden with coal, which were lost by the spontaneous breaking out of fire in their cargoes. In 1874 the number of cases of fire was increased to 50, and it is now thought that if the domestic demand for coal had not then begun to fall off, the loss of vessel property in the succeeding years would have been even more serious. As it was, this period of destruction ended almost as quickly as it began. In 1875, the number of losses was relatively small, and for a year or two past, although vast quantities of coal are annually shipped from Cardiff and Newcastle to South America and the East Indies, we believe there has not been a single case reported of spontaneous combustion in a vessel's cargo. This sudden change goes far to substantiate the theory put forward four years ago by Mr. R. Cooper Rundell, an English scientist. It had been claimed that these fires were due to imperfect systems of ventilation, and also to the fact that the coal had been wet with rain before it was put into the ship's hold. The trouble with this line of argument, as Mr. Rundell pointed out, was, that it did not explain the reason for the previous non-occurrence of fires. The methods of ventilation and the average of rain-fall remained, tolerably uniform; but in one year two coal ships were destroyed, and in another 50 cargoes took fire. The cause, therefore, would seem to lie outside of these two conditions, and Mr. Rundell traced it to the very large quantity of small coal which at that time, in the excessive pressure of business, was taken from the mines and hurried in a damp state on board of the vessels. The article was then in so much demand that it was useless to object to the inferior quality of the coal furnished, or to expect that before being delivered it would be dried by exposure to the sun. The shippers had to take what they could get, and as a consequence of this indiscriminate loading, millions of dollars' worth of shipping property was destroyed. At present the coal purchased for shipment is taken from large heaps that have been exposed to the drying action of the atmosphere, and has been carefully screened so as to exclude the finer particles which the high prices of five years ago allowed the mines to dispose of as merchantable.

The citadel of St. Petersburg, known as "Petropavlovskaya Krepost," (the Fort of Peter and Paul,) stands facing the Winter Palace, on one of the small marshy islands formed by the numerous channels of the Neva. It is of considerable extent, although quite inadequate to contain the thousands of Nihilist prisoners said to have been confined in it. Ever since its foundation, however, it has served as a prison for State criminals, including, among others, old Marshal Munnich, the Minister Biron, the young Prince Ivan V., and Princess Tarakanoff. The latter, according to a tradition strenuously denied by Russian historians, was confined in a dungeon below the level of the Neva, and drowned by the bursting in of the water during the great inundation of November, 1824. In the neighborhood of the fortress stands a tiny wooden hut, greatly venerated by the Russians as the first house erected in St. Petersburg, built by Peter the Great with his own hands in 1701. The fine church in the centre of the citadel, the tall gilded spire of which is visible to a considerable distance, marks the spot where all the Romanoffs have been buried since the opening of the eighteenth century, except Peter II., who is interred at Moscow. A curious custom is still kept up in connection with this fortress, the commandant of which crosses the river in a boat to the Winter Palace the moment the ice breaks up in the Spring, and presents a silver cup to the Czar, who thereupon fills it with silver pieces and hands it back to him.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE DOCTORS.

Atlanta, Ga., May 9.—The American Medical Association adjourned to-day until the first Tuesday in June of next year, at New-York. The Committee on Prize Essays consists of the following New-York physicians: Austin Flint, Alfred Post, Joseph Hutchinson, J. W. Gouley, and Montrose A. Pallen. Herman Knapp delivered the annual address on "Ophthalmology." The sections presented their papers and results of meetings, which were ordered printed. Resolutions on more thorough control of State medicine by Congress were passed. The following committee was appointed to represent the association abroad: Drs. Seguin, Yandell, Dacosta, Guinn, Trumbull, and Warren. Delegates to the Canadian Association—H. Hutchins and W. Brodie. The Committee on Prize Essays reported in favor of awarding $100 to McLane Hamilton, of New-York, for an essay on spinal curvatures; the second prize was not awarded. Dr. Davis, of Chicago, in presenting a resolution of thanks, paid a glowing tribute to Atlanta, which was heartily applauded by the association. Theophilus Powin, the retiring President, delivered a valedictory, and gave up his seat to Louis Sayre, President-elect, who made a few remarks. After the association adjourned, Dr. Sayre gave a public exhibition of the operation of fitting a plaster jacket on a hunchback. A ball was given to-night in honor of the association. An excursion to Augusta carried 100 visiting physicians. At the banquet last night, Gov. Garcelon, of Maine, responding to the toast, "The Atlantic Coast," said that all sectional feeling was dead and no longer divided parties. As proof of this, he referred to his success in Maine. The United States Artillery Band struck up "Dixie," and great enthusiasm, with cheers, prevailed. "Hail Columbia" followed, with similar effect.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, has been seriously ill with pneumonia.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee is to hold a meeting in Boston to-day.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Democratic) predicts that Tilden will not "capture" Indiana as easily as he did Kentucky.

Jefferson Davis has declined the invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Columbia, S. C., on the 13th inst.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Lynn, Mass., is to recive $10,000 for its building fund from the estate of the late P. P. Tapley, of that city.

Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, this City, has bought a lot of land in Branford, Conn., and will build upon it a chapel for Trinity Episcopal Church of that town.

A man has just been paid the bounty for 1,061 crow-scalps in Dorchester County, Md. Doubtless the county could have used its money to better advantage.

State Senator Jones H. French, of Massachusetts, has given all his salary and mileage for the term for the relief of the families of the lost Gloucester and Rockport fishermen.

The last Legislature of Wisconsin made May 30, Decoration Day, a legal holiday, and Gov. Smith has issued a proclamation urging its general observance by the decoration of the graves of the Union dead.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "The Democrats in Congress have cut a sorry figure in their contest with the Executive. They have blundered, blundered badly, and subjected themselves to merited ridicule."

One Dennis Collins started from San Francisco at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., to walk to this City in 100 days, besides walking five miles in an hour in 20 cities on the route, making in all 3,500 miles, for a wager of $1,500.

The Hon. Alphonso Taft says that the report circulated in some portions of Ohio that he is a candidate for the United States Senate, and is "setting up" the next Legislature for that purpose, is a sheer political frabrication, with not one word of truth in it.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* claims that, although they are very quiet about it just now, a majority of our people west of the Alleghenies, who live along the shores of the great lakes and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, are in favor of the peaceable annexation of Canada.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, has not forgotten how freely and unquestioningly the negroes of the South helped Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons during the war, and he says that now that they are refugees, seeking new homes, they deserve as fair and as kind treatment as they gave.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* claims that at least one-half of the Southern cotton crop is grown by actual white labor at present, and it argues that if the negroes were removed more white labor would embark in the culture of cotton, as it is now kept out of the field by a natural repugnance to come in contact with negro labor.

Col. John T. Crisp, the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Missouri last Fall, was stabbed and quite badly wounded by Benjamin J. Franklin, the late member, in Kansas City, on the 5th inst. The quarrel grew out of the Democratic divisions in the last campaign.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* is another Democratic paper opposed to the public school system. It says: "Stop educating the children of fathers who are opposed to Democracy without cause or reason. Stop educating children who are taught from the cradle to hate the hand that feeds them."

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* relates the following as a fact: "Two men were conversing about the anticipated strike the other day, when one of them, a mule-spinner, remarked that he had been in 26 strikes during his lifetime. 'Well,' said the other, 'did you ever make anything by it?' 'Not once,' was the reply; 'lost every time.'"

The Montreal *Witness* notes the departure of several French Canadian families for the mills and factories in Greenfield and Holyoke, Mass., and says: "Large numbers of French-Canadians leave every Spring for the New-England States, and return again in the Fall to spend the Winter months in this city, where the cost of subsistance is not so high as in the States."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of yesterday says: "The interview of Messrs. Taylor, Hunter, Rogers, and French, of the syndicate, with the Governor, has resulted entirely to the satisfaction of all the gentlemen. All the needed arrangements have been made, and about the 1st of June the funding of the State debt at the low interest will be begun with great activity."

Prof. C. C. Everett, of Harvard College, has accepted the invitation to deliver an address at the coming Commencement at Bowdoin College, Maine, in memory of the late Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., who was for many years its President. The college authorities and the Maine Historical Society unite in giving the invitation. Prof. Everett was a Professor in the college during part of Dr. Woods's Presidency.

A woman applied for a divorce in the Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, this week, from a man who deserted her 23 years ago, and after she had proved this fact and also that he had since deserted another woman in Pennsylvania after having had six children by her, she was called upon by the court to prove that he is still living, and being unprepared to do so on the moment, the case was left open.

Wide-spread is the influence of advertisements. A lady in Portland, Me., lost an ear-ring, and advertised it in one of the papers of that city on the morning of April 29. On Monday last she received it by mail from this City, the sender explaining that he had been in Portland and picked it up in the street, and that, happening to look over a copy of the Portland paper after his return here, he saw the advertisement.

The will of the late Bishop Edward Raymond Ames bequeaths his late dwelling-house in Baltimore and an annual income of $2,000 to his widow; gives his daughter Laura $800 a year and a home with her mother and sister, and bestows the remainder of his estate, except certain minor trusts, upon his daughter, Annie Ames Hiss, wife of William J. Hiss. He makes no provision for his son Edward R. Ames, Jr., having already given to him all that he desired to bestow upon him.

Mr. Edwin Booth has written a private letter from Chicago to a friend in Richmond, Va., in which he says: "Your very kind and welcome letter of congratulations reached me in due time, but the nervous shock [referring to the shooting] has been so severe to both Mrs. Booth and myself, that we have been unable to do much more than play nurse to each other since the event. The poor fool that committed the outrage is in safe-keeping, and I hope he will be confined in an asylum for the rest of his life. He is a dangerous lunatic—nothing more."

ASHES TO ASHES.

From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times, May 4.

Col. T. M. K. Smith, of the Twenty-third Infantry, a week ago was journeying from the cantonment in the Indian Territory to Fort Leavenworth by way of Wichita. Near Beaver Creek his ambulance was stopped by a number of people, who were encamped in wagons near by. He was informed that the party was on its way to Leadville, and that one of their party had died, and the body was to be buried that day. The wife of the dead man was of the party, and she could not bear the idea of committing the body of her husband to the ground without having a burial ceremony repeated over the corpse. She was an Episcopalian, and it was her wish that the burial rites of that church be repeated. The Colonel, true to his natural instincts, acquiesced in this, and although he had no book and could find none in the party, he repeated such of the ceremony as he could from memory, his impressive delivery adding much to the solemnity of the occasion. Into the grave upon the lonely prairie the body of the deceased was laid, with two rude boards marking the spot, and, as the camp of the emigrants was broken and the long line of wagons stretched out toward the setting sun, the woman who had buried the bright, happy hopes of life in the little heap of dirt gave the hand of the Colonel a final grasp in token of gratitude, and the parties separated on their various ways.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE WILHELMJ CHAMBER CONCERT.

The fourth of the series of these concerts was given last evening, at Steinway Hall, to one of the largest and most cultivated audiences that has been assembled at any entertainment this season. The programme as given, was as follows:

1. Quartet, (A minor, Op. 132)	Beethoven
2. Aria	Stradella
Miss Dreadil.	
3. Violin Solo—"Chaconne"	J. S. Bach
Herr Wilhelmj.	
4. Song—"Erl King"	Schubert
Miss Dreadil.	
Quartet, (E minor)	Mendelssohn

Mr. Vogrich was announced for a piano solo, but was unable to appear, and the audience was thereby spared a superfluous addition to the programme. The Beethoven quartet was, of course, the principal event of interest, if the entertainment is to be mentioned as a chamber-music concert. This work, (which Thayer, in his "Life of Beethoven," says was composed in 1825, and Marx, with equal positiveness declares was written in 1823,) though usually numbered op. 132, should probably be op. 130, and was, according to the best authority, composed before the B flat and C sharp minor quartets. Beethoven's last opus was 138, and this quartet therefore belongs to his latest and grandest period, when, as his contemporary, Rellstab, quotes from an interview, the great master said he wrote to please himself. This period, from op. 125 to the close, was illustrated by the Ninth Symphony, the D minor mass, the last piano sonatas, and the quartets, in which the composer seems to have found vent for his most exalted and passionate emotions. The A minor quartet is the most generally admired among musicians, though less frequently heard than other concerted music by Beethoven. It has not been played in New-York since the days when during 13 years of thankless work, the quartet composed of Theodore Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka, and Bergner were accustomed to give chamber-music concerts in a manner which has not since been equaled. The enjoyment of its performance demands previous preparation and acquaintance. There is nothing about it to tickle the ear, or even to satisfy a person of good musical intelligence who has not some familiarity with it. It must be listened to in a serious spirit, and under such conditions will appeal to the true lover of Beethoven. The quartet is said to have been written after recovery from a severe illness, and to be of the nature of descriptive music. The first movement is a restless allegro, the second indicates a quiet convalescence, the third a devout thanksgiving for recovery, and the short fourth and fifth movements are of a bright and joyous character. Of all these, the third movement is the most noticeable, being really a choral written in the style of Bach, with the infusion of Beethoven's genius in the middle part of it. It has the form in which chorals are used in Germany, with an interlude made in imitative style between the lines. In the second part it is marked by the composer, "sentendo nuova forza," and then follows the working out of the choral in the form of Bach, with the added fervor of Beethoven's nature. The return consists of the choral melody by the first violin, the other instruments carrying out the subject of the interlude as the counterpoint to the choral, and then it comes back to the movement, which is presented in the form of which Beethoven alone was capable. The short march of the fourth movement introduces the fifth, which is melodic and almost Italian, being passionate and graceful, and designed for the first violin, with an exceeding effective accompaniment by the other instruments. The performance of this noble quartet last evening was not all that might have been expected. It was somewhat rough and uneven; good at times and then again disappointing, and if Herr Wilhelmj had given his undivided attention to his music, and thought less of playing and looking at the audience, would have been more enjoyable.

The other number of the programme, which comes under the head of chamber music, the Mendelssohn quartet in E minor, is well known, and does not call for special comment. Herr Wilhelmj gave a superb performance of the Bach chaconne, as he has often done before, and in response to the enthusiasm he naturally excited by this unequaled exhibition of the violinist's skill, responded with an encore. If there must be singing at a concert of this character, the audience were fortunate in having Miss Dreadil to do it. She was in excellent voice and sang in the noble and artistic style for which she is distinguished, being, of course, recalled. Reviewing these concerts in the light of what is well known among musical students and those who have heard chamber music effectively rendered for many years in New-York and other cities, it only remains to reaffirm the opinion previously expressed, that this series has not been particularly good. A frank expression by the artists themselves would doubtless justify this opinion. The concerts have been essentially "Wilhelmj concerts." When there was any applause at the end of a movement, Wilhelmj has bowed his acknowledgments, and his fellow-performers have remained impassive. The fact is that Wilhelmj does not fulfill the necessary qualifications of a quartet player. He is a violin virtuoso, and in that character he is pre-eminent; but he is by nature, by experience, and the results of popular demonstrations of approval, unable to divest himself of his individuality, and the quartet in which he takes part must necessarily be a "Wilhelmj quartet." This spirit, which has been unduly manifested, has detracted from the interest of the concerts among those thoughtful lovers of chamber music who were competent to rise above the considerations of the personal ability of the performers, and wished to hear the compositions rendered without any undue effort or display of virtuosity. All assertions of a first performer in a quartet are out of keeping with the nature of the work. Herr Wilhelmj, however, never seems to forget that most of the audience have come to hear him, and shows his consciousness of this fact in such a marked way as to make his lack of good stage manner noticeable by contrast with his fellow-artists. A virtuoso is, indeed, out of place in a quartet if he persists in his self-assertion. Moreover, no amount of talent and individual excellence can supply the one essential feature of good quartet-playing, practice. However well each player may know his part, if the members of the quartet are not thoroughly accustomed to each other, and have not played together till they have acquired absolute confidence and mutual understanding, the weak spots will inevitably appear, and the critical ear will not be slow to detect them.

It has been quite evident that many of the selections which have been played in this series have been insufficiently rehearsed. In one instance the performers were evidently unacquainted with their parts, in addition to the admitted fact that they had but one "scratch" rehearsal. This is altogether unworthy of the individual reputation of the artists, and while the attempt may succeed with ignorant or blind enthusiasts, it does not deserve to be recognized and should be properly characterized. The introduction of singing, mostly by inferior artists, and in large quantities, has been a serious drawback to the enjoyment of the concerts, and indicated a lack of taste in the management, and an unworthy disposition to court popular favor, which probably resulted in no real gain to the treasury, and only served to annoy the genuine lovers of chamber music, who would have been entirely satisfied with the legitimate music they were entitled to.

CAUSE OF COL. DWIGHT'S DEATH.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 9.—The medical jury in the inquest held by Coroner Richards on the late Col. Walton Dwight, at the instance of interested insurance companies, rendered the following verdict this afternoon:

"We find that the said Walton Dwight came to his death at the Spaulding House in the City of Binghamton on the 15th of November, 1878, from exhaustion of the vital powers, produced by protracted vomiting, malnutrition, and the enervating effects of malarial poison, terminating in a fatal collapse; and, furthermore, we find that the said Walton Dwight did not come to his death from suicide or homicidal causes."

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN LITIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now sitting in Harrisburg, has just decided a second suit growing out of the suspension of George H. Stewart, by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, for hymn-singing and communing with other Evangelical churches. This decision sustains Mr. Stewart and his friends, at the same time condemning the action of the Synod, and continues the Rev. Dr. Sterrett and the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation in the undisputed possession of their property, which has been in litigation for the past 10 years. The first suit, involving similar issues, was decided in like manner in favor of the Rev. Dr. McAuley and the Fifth Church, of this city, some time ago. The opinion in both cases was delivered by Justice Gordon, Chief-Justice Sharswood and Justice Trunkey dissenting.

GARIBALDI IN ROME.

A SHATTERED BODY BUT A BRILLIANT MIND.

Rome Correspondence of the London Standard.

The poor war-worn old hero was carried past us into the waiting-room, and I saw many an eye suffused with tears, and heard many a mournful ejaculation when the door was closed. One man cried "*Dio mio!* To remember the charges of cavalry I have seen him at the head of!" Another, "The first time I saw him was at Naples, when he made his entry with King Victor Emmanuel and held a kingdom in the hollow of his hand!" Another, "I was with him in France." Another, "Do you remember the day he took the oath in the Parliament here! What enthusiasm! and now—he lies there!" The emotion was thoroughly genuine and thoroughly natural. To the vast majority of the men there he had been the hero of their youth, the incarnation of Italian independence, the Captain who led them to victory, or to defeat which involved victory. As I have said, I was among the favored few admitted into the waiting-room. The litter was placed on the floor, and surrounded eagerly by all who had gained admission. The General's face had gained a little color and animation since the first moment of his arrival. His eye was bright, his expression cheerful, and his voice—that marvelous voice which has always formed one of his chief personal attractions—although feebler than usual, had not lost its deep musical tone. He spoke cheerfully with one and another. Asked how he had borne the journey, he replied that he had felt better on board the boat between Caprera and Civita Vecchia than he had felt for some time before. He had had a sharp rheumatic attack four or five days before leaving his island. The railway journey had fatigued him. Catching sight of Alberto Mario, he called him to him, and thanked him for a copy of a biography of himself, which Mario has just completed, and had sent to Caprera. The General had previously written a letter of thanks with his own hand, and he said twice over, with a cordial smile, "*Grazie, caro, grazie.*" Then he recognized an English lady present, and remembered having been at her house in Florence. After a second or two he inquired for the director of a well-known journal of Rome, and when the gentleman, who was present, stepped forward, Garibaldi inquired, with some emphasis, whether he had received his letter of welcome to the Queen of England, and being assured that it had not only been printed, but copied into most of the principal journals of Europe, he seemed pleased. One veteran coming behind him, bent to kiss his forehead, and Garibaldi looking up, and recognizing him, said, smilingly, "*Per dio! Mi prendete per le retroguardie!*" (you come upon me in the rear!). In a word, if his body were prostrated, his mind and his memory appeared to be quite clear.

A FRUGAL AND INDUSTRIOUS EMPEROR.

Vienna Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

If simplicity, conscientiousness, and solicitude for the welfare of his subjects constitute the main characteristics of a good monarch, assuredly Franz Joseph I. will rank in history among the best sovereigns of Austria. I am not called upon, on this occasion, to examine the political results of his reign, nor, indeed, to comment at length on the personal merits of the Emperor. My object is merely to account for the demonstrations of loyalty which are forthcoming to-day from all parts of the country. They are unmistakably national and spontaneous. I have searched in vain for a trace of that official "co-operation" which, a short time ago, on a similar occasion, I witnessed elsewhere. Here there is nothing of the kind; and I have no doubt that, were it not for the sentiments they convey, the Emperor would very willingly dispense with these manifestations. His mode of living is simple, and he is known to be the hardest worker in the whole monarchy. He rises every morning at 5. As soon as he has finished his toilet he takes a cup of black coffee, smokes a "Virginia" cigar, and reads the reports of his *Chef du Cabinet*. Sometimes accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and sometimes quite alone, he afterward takes his morning walk, and, on coming home, toward 9 o'clock, he goes to the Empress's apartments, when she is in Vienna. He then gives audiences, often as many as 100 the same day, all his subjects having the right to ask for one, providing they be persons of good character. At 12 he takes lunch, which always consists of the simplest possible fare. Black bread and Pilsner beer are served on the Emperor's luncheon table every day. In the afternoon he sallies out again, and frequently pays a visit to some industrial establishment. He dines at 6, and very seldom goes to bed later than 9. His only recreation is hunting and shooting. His simple and industrious habits contribute to inspire his people with confidence and respect.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house of Dr. Delos W. Southworth, near Angola, N. Y., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The occupants of the first floor barely escaped in their night clothes, so rapid was the spread of the flames. Dr. and Mrs. Southworth occupied a room on the second floor, from which the latter escaped so severely burned that doubts are entertained of her recovery, while the Doctor perished in the flames. Dr. Southworth and his wife were nearly 70 years of age. The barn adjoining, with three horses and carriages, was also destroyed. The loss is about $10,000.

The Knickerbocker Company's ice-house, about three miles below Athens, N. Y., was burned yesterday. The loss is $25,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CUTTING FREIGHT RATES IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—The rates on grain and fourth class freight to the seaboard by rail, which had been fixed by the pool at 20 and 25 cents a hundred, are being cut by all lines. Authenticated cases are at hand of through freight at the rate of 15 cents—in fact, this seems to be the prevailing rate, at present. Lake freights are also wavering, and to-day the best bid for corn to Buffalo was 2¼ cents a bushel, with no charters.

BOATING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 10.—Hawdon having challenged Robert Boyd and Kempster, of Sunderland each to a match on the Tyne, the backers of the two latter are willing to accept, but on slightly different conditions as regards the start and stakes. It is considered certain that their suggestions will lead to business. Negotiations relative to the Elliott and Courtney match have been suspended until after the Elliott and Hanlan race. Elliott is adopting Hanlan's style.

DECORATING SOUTHERN GRAVES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9.—This being Memorial Day, business was almost entirely suspended in the afternoon. Oakdale Cemetery was visited by local military, fire companies, and other civic organizations, and a large number of citizens, and the graves of Confederate soldiers were decorated with flowers. A salute was fired by the Cape Fear Artillery. An oration was made by Capt. J. N. Maffitt, of the Confederate steamer Florida.

SUICIDE OF A TOWN OFFICER.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 9.—J. C. Spaulding, Tax Collector of Proctorsville, committed suicide at that place to-day by placing his neck on a railroad rail in front of the wheel of a forward car. His head was severed from the body. It is rumored that he was behind in his accounts.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, May 9.—Albanys, 7; Worcesters, 5. The Capital City Base-ball Club to-day signed papers to remove to Rochester. It will be known hereafter as the "Hop Bitters."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 9.—Championship game—Springfields, 13; Holyokes, 3.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—New-Bedfords, 9; Baltimores, 1.

COMBINING AGAINST STRIKERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 9.—The manufacturers are preparing to meet the threatened strike in the mills here. They have signed an agreement to shut down their mills in the event of a strike at one or more of the mills, and to keep them shut until the strike is over. The manufacturers have also agreed to place a notice to this effect in each mill.

DISCUSSING WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—The National Woman's Suffrage Convention adjourned to-night. The platform, an abstract of which has been published, was adopted after considerable discussion. The following officers were elected: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Vice-President at Large, Susan B. Anthony.

SUICIDE OF A TRAMP.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—A young tramp, Henry Diamond, shot himself fatally, at Barnesville, to-day. He left a note, in which he said: "I can't find work, and will shoot myself." He said he ran away from his father, in Tarrytown, N. Y., because he was beaten.

FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT.

MACON, Ga., May 9.—The first barrel of flour from new wheat left to-night by the Southern express for the Produce Exchange, New-York.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The Hon. Charles Harrison, ex-member of the Legislative Council of New-Brunswick, died Thursday night, at the age of 89 years.

George B. Warren, a prominent and wealthy citizen, and the oldest native of Troy, N. Y., died Thursday night at the age of 82 years. He was a member of Assembly in 1844, and was one of the best amateur ornithologists in the State. He was also largely interested in Western lands.

DEMANDING THEIR RIGHTS.

PRESENT CONDITION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

THE REPORT TO THE NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION—THE RACE ADVISED TO RAISE ITSELF BY EDUCATION—DEMANDING PROTECTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—In the National Colored Convention to-day Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Chairman of the Committee on Address, read a report, of which the following are the salient points:

Fifteen years have elapsed since our emancipation, and though we have made material advancement as citizens, yet we are forced to admit that obstacles have been constantly thrown in our way to obstruct and retard our progress. Our toil is still unrequited, hardly less under freedom than in slavery, whereby we are sadly oppressed by poverty and ignorance, and consequently prevented from enjoying the blessings of liberty, while we are left to the shame and contempt of all mankind. This unfortunate state of affairs is because of the intolerant spirit exhibited on the part of the men who control the South to-day. Free speech in many localities is not tolerated. The lawful rights of citizenship are denied when majorities must be overcome. Proscription meets us on every hand. In the school-room, in that church where praises are sung to that God who made of one blood all nations of the earth, in places of public amusement, in the jury-box, and in local affairs of government, we are practically denied the rights and privileges of freemen. We cannot expect to rise to the dignity of true manhood under the system as practically carried out in some portions of the South. To-day wages are low at best, but when paid in scrip having no purchasing power beyond the limits prescribed by the land-owners, it must appear obviously plain that our condition must ever remain the same. But with a fair adjustment between capital and labor we, as a race, by our own industry would soon be placed beyond want and in a self-sustaining condition. Our people in the North while free from many outrages practiced on our brethren in the South, are not wholly exempt from unjust discriminations. Caste prejudices have sufficient sway to exclude them from the workshop, trades, and other avenues of remunerative business and advancement. We realize that education is the patent lever by which we are to be elevated to the plane of useful citizenship. We have the disposition and natural ability to acquire and utilize knowledge where equal facilities are accorded; but we are denied the necessary advantages owing to a defective common school system and the non-enforcement of the laws in most of the Southern States. We therefore favor and recommend a national educational system embracing equal advantages for all, the same to be sustained by the proceeds of the sales of public lands wholly unbiased by party considerations.

We contemplate the lamentable political condition of our people, especially in the South, with grave and serious apprehensions for the future. Having been given the ballot for the protection of our rights, we find that, through systematic intimidation, outrage, violence, and murder, our votes have been suppressed, and the power thus given us has been made a weapon against us.

The migration of colored people now going on from several Southern States has assumed such proportions as to demand the calm and deliberate consideration of every thoughtful citizen in the country. It is the result of no idle curiosity or disposition to evade labor. It proceeds upon the assumption that there is a combination with well-planned and systematic purposes to still further abridge their rights and privileges and reduce them to a state of actual serfdom. It is declared in Holy Writ that the ox that treadeth out the corn shall not be muzzled. If their labor is valuable it should be respected. If it be demonstrated that it cannot command respect in the South, there is but one alternative, and that is to emigrate. But as the South possesses many advantages for them, they would prefer to remain there if they could peacefully enjoy the rights and privileges to which they are legally entitled, and receive fair and equitable remuneration for their labor. The disposition to leave the communities in which they feel insecure is an evidence of a healthy growth in manly independence, and should receive the commendation and support of all philanthropists. We therefore heartily indorse the National Emigration Aid Society recently organized at Washington, D. C., and bespeak for it a successful issue in its laudable undertaking. We view with gratification the recent efforts of the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana at the Vicksburg Convention to effect an adjustment of labor troubles existing in that section of the country, believing that through such a movement it is possible to establish friendly relations, adjust all differences between the races, and secure a final and satisfactory settlement of the grave causes underlying the unsettled and inharmonious condition of affairs now obtaining among them in the South. We would respectfully recommend to both classes the adoption of similar action in future for the settlement of all disturbing public questions which may arise between them.

Having said so much with regard to the disabilities under which we labor on account of influences over which we have no control, we are not unmindful of the all-important fact that we are, to a great extent, the architects of our own fortunes, and must rely mainly on our own exertions for success. We therefore recommend to the youth of our race the observance of strict morality, temperate habits, and the practice of economy; the acquisition of land, the acquiring of agricultural education, of advancing to mercantile positions, and of forcing their way into the various productive channels of literature, art, science, and mechanism. The sooner the knowledge of ability to achieve success in these directions is acquired, the sooner we will overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles to our elevation. In the struggle for independence, our blood mingled with that of the white man in defense of a common cause; when our flag was insulted on the high seas and naturalized citizens outraged, we sprang promptly to our country's call in the war which followed, we did not stop to consider the fact that, although Americans, we were not citizens; that, although soldiers, we were not freemen. In the war of the rebellion, after emancipation, we responded by thousands in the country's defense, and on the high seas, in tented camps, and rifled parapets the prejudice of race and caste were forgotten in the heat of conflict, and the cause of secession disappeared beneath the bodies of white and black alike. In the light of these facts we demand in the name of the citizenship conferred upon us by organic law, and in the names of humanity and Christian brotherhood, the same treatment accorded to other nationalities of our common country. Nothing more, nothing less. If the Government has the right to make us citizens, it surely has the power to enforce the laws made for our protection. We have reached a crisis in the history of the race. With us it is a question of citizenship upheld by the moral sentiment of the country, and protected by its physical power, or of citizenship invaded and outrages winked at whenever party necessities and emergencies require stifling the will of the majority in the interest of party ascendency.

More than that, it is a question of life and existence itself. We have submitted patiently to wrongs and injustice which have been heaped upon us, trusting that in the fullness of time generous and humane public sentiment would bring to our relief the enforcement of all laws passed for our protection. If the nation desires to maintain the proud position it has attained, it must say, and prove to the world, that every man in our midst is equal, free and equal; and that means will be used to avenge the insults and outrages against the country's flag. And for the accomplishment of these ends we invoke the prayers and sympathies of all liberty-loving citizens.

Mr. Pinchback, in addressing the conference, predicted the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, which was received with immense enthusiasm. Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, made a speech, in which he alluded to the action of the Vicksburg Convention and declared that the negroes would no longer trust to the promises of the Southern whites, which had always been broken. The address of the committee was unanimously adopted. Gov. Marks was invited within the bar, and was escorted thither by Messrs. Pinchback and Richard Allen, of Texas.

A resolution, approving the action of Judge Rives, of Virginia, in regard to colored jurors, was adopted. A resolution appointing a committee to prosecute a Tennessee railroad for not admitting the jubilee singers into a first-class car on a first-class ticket was adopted. J. Henri Burch, from the Committee on Emigration made a report which concludes as follows: "Your committee present to this Conference this report, and leave it with the members to decide whether or not colored people South have not about reached that point in their existence when they must decide whether to continue where they are with all the disadvantages surrounding them, with the experience of the past and the doubt and uncertainty of the future, or whether there shall be a going out of these oppressed people to those lands and among those people who will guarantee to colored as well as white to right the wrongs of all men regardless of race or color, and vindicate their right to citizenship as fully as in any spot on God's green earth. This Conference must speak in an unmistakable manner on one side or the other. Our friends, our constituents, our enemies, and the whole country besides are waiting to hear the verdict from this Conference."

A STEAMER ON THE UPPER DELAWARE.

DELAWARE, N. J., May 9.—The first steamer that ever came up the Delaware as high as this point passed about 5 o'clock this afternoon. As she went under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad bridge, cheers were given by a large crowd of spectators, and were answered by the waving of the national colors on board the boat. The vessel is a small side-wheeler, and is only 80 feet in length. It is named the Kittatinny, will carry about 75 passengers, and will ply between the Delaware Water Gap, Penn., and Port Jervis, N. Y.

A COLORED WOMAN MISSING.

Mrs. Wilson, a respectable colored woman, residing at No. 245 Wooster-st., called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and reported the singular disappearance of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Hawley, who is 70 years of age. The old woman lives in Lee, Mass., and recently was on a visit to her daughter. On the 21st of April Mrs. Wilson accompanied her mother to the Grand Central Depot and put her on board the train. Since that time she has not seen or heard from her. Mrs. Hawley has not arrived at Lee, and her baggage has been at the depot at that place for three weeks without a claimant appearing. On learning that her mother had not arrived home, Mrs. Wilson made inquiries at the Grand Central Depot. She found the conductor of the train on which her mother took passage, and he distinctly remembered Mrs. Hawley as among his passengers. He remembered punching her ticket when the train was passing Westchester County, but has no further recollection of her. It is feared that the aged woman left the train before reaching her destination, but what has become of her since that time cannot be conjectured.

BLANQUI INTERVIEWED.

A TALK WITH THE FAMOUS CONSPIRATOR IN HIS PRISON.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has visited Blanqui in his prison at *Clairvaux*, and thus describes him:

"Never have I witnessed a greater contrast than that between the man I saw before me and the stir which his name has for the last few weeks created. There entered a short, thin, gray man in the strangest garb. He wore light sabots over dark socks, coffee-colored trousers; a coarse, unstarched linen shirt without collar, a knitted waistcoat, buttoned at the neck, but with no other button; a silk skull-cap the worse for wear, from beneath which was a yellowish cotton handkerchief nearly covering his forehead, and some of the fringe of which was scarcely distinguishable from his thick white hair. Clutched in his trembling right hand was a small hatchet, which he had just used for chopping wood, and which he let go only toward the end of our interview. His physiognomy curiously supplemented this fanciful garb. His head is short at the lower part, broad toward the temples, and set off with a bristly white beard. His complexion is clear and rosy, his forehead broad, but low, and slightly compressed at the temples; his ears are rather delicate, his eyes long and fixed; his nose is thin at the top, broad and square below; his mouth wide, his lips red and his expression, though sometimes lit up with an agreeable smile, usually shows a kind of cynical curiosity. When, however, M. Dusserre told him who I was, and that I had come to talk with him, he lifted his singular dress with his left hand, still grasping the hatchet with his right, began to smile, and after a moment's surprise, said to me: 'Then, every door is open to you, and you have come here to satisfy the insatiable curiosity of the great English journal?' 'No,' I replied; 'it is not mere curiosity which brings me hither. Your name is everywhere, and I come to ascertain from yourself the truth respecting you.' The Governor and Chief Warder withdrew, and left us alone."

The political opinions of the aged conspirator may be gathered from the portion of the conversation which follows:

"'I am not a professor of politics or socialism; I am a man of action. What exists is bad; something else must take its place, and gradually things will become what they ought to be. The revolutionary party will apply the necessary reforms. First and foremost, France must be unchristianized. She must be rid, not only of Catholicism, but of Christianity. The Catholics are now the masters. We have still the Inquisition. It no longer burns, but it imprisons. The magistrates sentence according to its orders. Journalists are condemned because they turn religion into derision. It ought to be allowable to turn religion into derision in the name of reason. I have seen a journalist condemned because he had said there was no force without matter and no matter without force. It is abominable. The real conspirators are the Catholics and the Clericals. See how they are conspiring as to the Ferry bill, which will never be enforced. From the Bishop to the Beadle they are all astir. The priests' salaries must be abolished; that will be a beginning.' 'Do you, then, admit an atheistic State?' 'Why not? The law is atheistic.' 'No, the law protects all. It is not atheistic. It does not affirm, but it does not deny.' 'Well, the State should be atheistic, for I maintain that the law is so.' 'Would you allow believers to pay the expenses of their worship?' 'Yes, but not by subscriptions.' 'Would you leave the churches open?' 'Yes, but watch the preaching.' 'But what substitute would you find for worship?' 'Voltaire has already answered, "I rid them of a monster and they ask me what I shall put in its place."' 'But your measures against Catholicism are not enough to form a programme.' 'You are always thinking of a programme. I have no programme. A thing is bad, I substitute something else to see to the application of it. Taxation is bad, it must be modified. He who works must be relieved, he who possesses taxed, salaries being at the same time augmented, and then you restore the equilibrium.' 'But then you destroy property.' 'No, I chiefly tax capital, and I forbid the reconstruction of large properties. There must at the same time be perfect freedom of the press and public meetings to discuss all the reforms.' 'That is to say, you would cover France with a network of tyrannical clubs, which would destroy liberty, and with a press which would advocate utopias.' 'It is always with these phrases that concessions are refused to the spirit of the revolution which is the spirit of modern times.' 'Do you share the theories of those who desire the abolition of standing armies, the community of goods, and all those monstrous doctrines which will not bear examination?' 'I think the expenditure must be reduced and pensions abolished, and armies are a cause of crime and a menace to liberty.' 'Yes, but would you advise France to disarm in existing circumstances?' 'No; but she must be armed differently.' 'Do you believe in a nation armed and responding to the appeal of the country?' 'No; the Army must not be a mob, but France must be armed differently.' 'Would you abolish titles?' 'I think it ridiculous to style a Minister "His Excellency."' 'Are you shocked at the word "Monsieur," also?' 'No, that is immaterial. I remember that in 1849 *Charivari* had a caricature of two men, one of whom said to the other, "*Monsieur, je vous défends de m'appeler citoyen*," while the other replied, "*Citoyen, je vous défends de m'appeler Monsieur.*" But it is immaterial to me, citoyen or Monsieur.' 'If you go out, will you speak much in public?' 'Yes, if there are clubs, otherwise I do not care about it.' 'Have you often spoken in public?' 'Yes; during the siege I was much listened to.' 'Do you write much?' 'No; in prison a manuscript is never your own.' 'Do you think the Chamber will confirm your election?' 'I know nothing about it. Individually the Chamber perhaps has intelligence, but as a whole it is very poor, and so was the National Assembly.' 'I do not agree with you. The Assembly contained superior men—Thiers, Louis Blanc, De Broglie, Buffet, Jules Simon—' He stopped me ironically, 'You call Jules Simon an intelligent man; a man who ascends the tribune to submit a programme, and in a country where the press, the electors, the elected, *the entire nation, is divided into Republicans and Conservatives*, says, *amid the applause of that Assembly*, "I am profoundly Republican, but profoundly a Conservative." That ought to destroy a man, it is so ridiculous.' 'He meant that he was not revolutionary.' 'That is what I reproached him with.' 'You will soon probably be released.' 'I do not think so; they are too anxious to keep me.' 'No, I think you will leave, but not before the 3d of June.' 'Ah, they want to prevent my being a Deputy.' 'Well, you want to prevent them from governing; it is very natural they should not make you eligible; but after the 3d of June I believe you will be liberated.' 'Who knows if even then they will let me go? But they are wrong not to amnesty everybody, for the thing will always have to be begun over again.' 'If you were Deputy, what would you do? You would propose the unlimited amnesty, separation of Church and State, the freedom of the Commune or federation; you would have nobody with you in the Chamber.' 'There are very few indeed; but by degrees all that would change, the electors would return a revolutionary majority, and then'—I changed the conversation. He spoke of his health, of the heart disease which obliged him to live only on fruits, vegetables, milk, and eggs. He seemed at bottom to distrust the food given him—the mania of old prisoners. I rose feeling ill at ease beside this obstinate mind full of dreams of demolition, and with only negative theories of reconstitution."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sidney Lanier, of Baltimore, is at the Westminster Hotel.

William Hamersley, of Hartford, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineer Corps, is at the Hoffman House.

W. De Meissner, of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Assemblyman William P. Mooers, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, and the Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Maine, are at the St. James Hotel.

James Tillinghast, President of the Canada Southern Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator E. G. Halbert, of Binghamton, N. Y.; W. L. Lanier, President of the Alabama Central Railroad Company, and ex-Congressman J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William P. Frye and ex-Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals; the Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, of Philadelphia; Elisha Atkins, of Boston, and Assemblymen A. B. Hepburn and Charles M. Titus, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The meeting at Fleetwood Park terminated yesterday with a much better attendance of spectators than was present on the two preceding days. Two races were on the card as usual, being the 2:40 and 2:23 classes. Both races were decided in four heats, and the judges were more prompt than heretofore in calling up the horses. The following is a summary:

GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING PARK, (LATE FLEETWOOD,) Friday, May 9.—Purse $100, for 2:40 class; $50 to first, $25 to second, $15 to third, and $10 to fourth.

C. A. Williams's br. m. Ada Gray	1	2	1	1
P. Manee's b. m. Addie E. C.	2	3	2	2
J. W. Driscoll's blk. m. Blackwood Queen	3	4	4	3
G. Dockerman's s. g. Warsaw	4	6	3	4
John Hazlett's s. m. Emma K.	5	1	dis.	
P. Fleming's br. g. Gauntlet	dis.			

Time—2:34; 2:33; 2:33; 2:36½.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $300, for 2:23 class; $140 to first, $80 to second, $50 to third, and $30 to fourth.

W. E. Weeks's s. g. Captain Emmons	2	1	1	1
J. Murphy's gr. g. Steve Maxwell	1	3	2	2
James Riley's b. g. Mambrino-General	3	2	3	3

Time—2:27; 2:26; 2:27; 2:25½.

ADVOCATING TEMPERANCE.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—STATISTICS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC—THE MODERATION SOCIETY DISCUSSED.

The Broadway Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing with a highly respectable audience, composed in great part of ladies, last evening, the occasion being the fourteenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The annual election of officers was held in the afternoon, and the Hon. William E. Dodge was re-elected President, J. N. Stearns, Secretary, and H. B. Spellman, Treasurer. The list of Vice-Presidents includes distinguished clergymen and laymen from all parts of the country. The *New-Yorkers* are the Rev. Drs. Ormiston, Talmage, Taylor, Hall, Johnson, Hepworth, Stryker, Scudder, Fulton, Paton, Bevan, Holbrook, and Fowler; Bishops Fallows and Harris, Dr. Willard Parker, the Rev. A. D. Vail, Gen. J. S. Smith, and Messrs. James A. Briggs, R. H. McCurdy, James Talbott, Daniel Mapes, J. H. Kellogg, George W. Bungay, Nathan Bishop, W. A. Booth, and John Dougall. The Managers elect are: For three years—The Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, John O'Donnell, the Rev. W. C. Steele, the Rev. Dr. George L. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, the Rev. Albert G. Lawson, E. H. Ropes, J. Finley Smith, and A. A. Robbins, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Dunn, of Massachusetts; for two years, (to fill vacancies)—The Rev. C. L. Wells and C. R. Blackall, of New-York. These gentlemen and others, including the venerable Thurlow Weed, occupied seats on the platform in the evening. The proceedings were opened with two stanzas of the hymn "Rally for the Right." President Hopkins, of Williamstown, then offered prayer, and Mr. Dodge delivered an address, in the course of which he said that he had made careful measurements, and had found that the rum shops of New-York, if placed side by side, and allowing each to occupy a 25-foot lot, would extend from the Battery up Broadway and Ninth-avenue to High Bridge; down Tenth-avenue, Hudson and Greenwich streets to the Battery again; up Pearl-street, the Bowery, and Third-avenue to Harlem, and back to the Battery, or 24¾ miles in all. He urged his hearers to use their votes to put a stop to the traffic. In conclusion, he read from THE TIMES'S Washington correspondence a description of how Mrs. President Hayes gave a reception at which no wines were served, and he called upon all ladies to imitate her example. He was loudly applauded. Secretary Stearns then read extracts from the annual report of the society, in which a hopeful view is taken of the progress toward prohibition accomplished during the year. The receipts (including $4,327 53 in donations) were $45,877 83, and the expenditures $45,824 74, leaving cash on hand, $53 09. The present indebtedness of the society is about $10,000. The amount of donations was the smallest in the history of the society. A permanent fund of $100,000 is asked for. The total of pages of temperance matter printed during the year was 24,371,370, and since the organization of the society, 413,335,518. Over 600 different publications are now on the catalogue of the society. During the year, 48 different books, tracts, and pamphlets were issued, and many more would have been, but for lack of funds. Among these were 12,400 copies of eight new Sabbath-school books, making 92 now on the catalogue; 9 new children's illustrated tracts, making 90 on the catalogue, besides 140,000 copies monthly of the *Youth's Temperance Banner*, and numerous lesson leaves, concert exercises, catechisms, juvenile manuals, leaflets, pledge-cards, rolls of honor, &c., and cheap pamphlet editions of several standard works. The District Secretary for the Middle States traveled 18,418 miles, delivered 215 sermons and addresses, collected $706 43 as donations, and made direct sales of the society's publications, amounting to $746. Several colporteurs were commissioned, and steps are being taken to develop this branch of the service. Three thousand dollars' worth of printed matter was circulated free during the year. Anniversary temperance sermons were preached by many ministers in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago on the first Sabbath in May, in response to an invitation sent out by the society. The report also considers in detail the various phases of the liquor traffic, the progress in national and State legislation on the subject, the awakened interest of the Church in favor of temperance, the growing activity of women in the cause, and many other germane topics.

After the hymn "Rescue the Perishing" had been sung, Mr. Brower read a series of resolutions adopted at the meeting in the afternoon, hailing "as an encouraging sign the movement for the promotion of abstinence in business hours, moderation at other times, and the abolition of the injurious system of treating," but reaffirming that "in total abstinence only is there wisdom and safety for all," denouncing in strong terms the Excise bill now pending before the Assembly; advocating constitutional amendments to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States, and favoring scientific instruction concerning the nature of alcohol and its effects on the human system in all schools, public and private. Each resolution was loudly applauded. Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was then introduced. He drew a strong picture of the evils of the liquor traffic, spoke in high terms of woman's influence in the cause, praised the objects of the new "Moderation Society," and argued that prohibition had proved a success in Maine. One stanza of the hymn, "The Temperance Banner," followed. At this point the Rev. Dr. Talmage entered and was received with loud and repeated applause from all over the church. The Rev. Dr. Peck was the next speaker. He "pitched into" the "Moderation Society" vigorously, and he adopted as his motto "No surrender, No compromise." Speaking of the folly of temporizing, he said: "Even the putting of the Government of the United States back into the hands of the men who for four years clutched at the life of the nation has not proved a particular success." [Tremendous applause.] At another point he spoke of President Hayes as "a man who cannot be bull-dozed—whose pen is mightier than Grant's sword." This was also vigorously applauded, as were several allusions to "common fame," the straight-lacedness of good Presbyterians, and other good-humored "Talmagian" hints. In conclusion, he added numerous facts and statistics to prove that stimulants are unnecessary.

One stanza of the hymn, "Shall we see the victory?" having been sung, Dr. Talmage was introduced. He was received with applause which was repeated over and over again. His speech was a repetition of a temperance sermon preached in the Tabernacle about two months ago. The only allusion he made to the recent trial was when describing the drunkard who intends to reform making his first visit to a church and being met at the door by a brother, who says, "Well, you're the last man I would have expected to meet here. Take a seat by the door," he added in an aside, "without reference to the dollar question." This and other jokes were received with uproarious laughter and applause. The exercises were closed with the singing of the Doxology and a benediction given by the Rev. Mr. Murphy.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and is highest east of New-England. It has fallen over the upper lakes and North-west, and is apparently lowest in Dakota. High north-east winds continue, with cloudy weather, on the North Carolina coast, but with clear weather in the Middle Atlantic and the rest of the South Atlantic States. Warmer south and east winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather and falling barometer, are reported from the lake region. North-west and south-west winds and light rains have been reported from the North Pacific region. The rivers rose nine inches at Shreveport on Friday, but fell seven inches at Memphis, nine at Vicksburg, and six at Omaha and Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States and New-England, south to east winds, slightly warmer, clear or hazy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, diminishing north-east winds, stationary or rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather.

For the Gulf States, warmer south-east winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary, followed by falling barometer, warmer easterly winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer south-east winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain.

For the upper lake region, easterly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

For the lower lake region, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature and pressure, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and North Pacific coasts, cloud and rain.

For the South Pacific region, clear weather.

The rivers will continue falling, except rising at Shreveport.

Cautionary signals continue at Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, and Norfolk.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	58°	51°	3:30 P. M.	59°	69°
6 A. M.	57°	50°	6 P. M.	59°	63°
9 A. M.	60°	59°	9 P. M.	57°	56°
12 M.	57°	65°	12 P. M.	54°	54°

Average temperature yesterday........58⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........57⅛°

THE PUGILISTS AT HOME.

A good deal of excitement was occasioned in Brooklyn last night by a rumor which gained circulation to the effect that James Elliott had died from the effects of the brutal beating received at the hands of Johnny Dwyer, during the so-called prize fight at Long Point, Canada, on Thursday morning. It was stated, in confirmation of the rumor, that Dwyer was keeping out of the way of the Police. Last evening, however, Dwyer made a triumphal entry into Brooklyn, and went to several bar-rooms, accompanied by Barney Aaron, his trainer, and Mike Henry. Dwyer bore very few marks of the fight, and made no effort to avoid the Police. He thinks that Elliott will recover in a few days from the effects of the punishment he received on Thursday.

ERIE, Penn., May 9.—The condition of Elliott, the defeated pugilist, was such that his friends thought it safe for him to start for home, and he left on the 5 o'clock train, accompanied by Goss, Smith, and Campbell.

Persons with whom common water produces heaviness in the stomach and dyspepsia, find Schultz's carbonic-acid water very grateful and beneficial. It promotes digestion, and is superior to all other waters for use at the table.—*Exchange.*

Sewed carpet lining made of cotton and paper is now greatly improved by five rows of stitches. American Carpet Lining Company, New-York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.—Exchange.

The Morbid Sinner.

An eminent clergyman once said that a change of stomach and liver would benefit the morbid sinner almost as much as a change of heart; yet many still attribute an irritable temper and morose disposition to the ingenious workings of the devil, while they are simply the symptoms of dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, and general or nervous debility, and are readily cured by the use of a few bottles of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY AND PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS. Some may be persuaded into trying other remedies on the plea that they are "cheaper" and "just as good," but after using a few of the peculiar and heterogeneous combinations, they usually prefer to return to a remedy that has earned a reputation by reason of its merit. Dr. PIERCE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are prepared from the choicest extracts, at great expense, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful chemist, whose business it is to know their purity and strength; hence the success of these remedies in overcoming disease.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Olive or Salad Oil is imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth-Avenue Hotel Building, and 6th-av., cor. 39th-st.; also No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Relief in Asthma is Surely Given by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—*Advertisement.*

HOUSEKEEPERS should insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are the best.—*Advertisement.*

If you wish to get rid of your cough, use PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. 25, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK, 1876.

Giles & Co.:

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MARRIED.

BONNER—FITCH.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1879, at Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. I. N. Stanger, Mr. A. A. BONNER, of New-York, to Miss JEANETTE, daughter of George E. Fitch, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

SCHULTZ—WELLS.—In Newport, R. I., Thursday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's brother, the Hon. Henry H. Fay, by the Rev. J. E. Lindholm, assisted by the Rev. Geo. J. Magill, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, of New-York, to MARY FAY WELLS. No cards.

DIED.

BARNARD.—On Thursday, May 8, ELLEN D., wife of Geo. K. Barnard, in the 33d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 401 Quincy-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BEAM.—On Thursday morning, May 8, AMANDA F. BEAM, wife of Elias C. Beam.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 152 Roseville-av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaves foot Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1:10 P. M.

BESSON.—Friday, May 9, 1879, ROBERT H. BESSON, Hoboken, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BODINE.—On Thursday, May 8, MARY, wife of John Bodine.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Ravenswood, Long Island, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be at Hunter's Point Ferry, Long Island side, at 12:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Friends are requested not to send any flowers.

BOND.—Suddenly, at No. 308 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, May 7, Mrs. JAMES J. BOND, formerly of Chicago, aged 55 years.

Remains interred in Green-Wood.

COLVIN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on 9th inst., HELEN B., only child of Andrew M. and Amanda B. Colvin.

Services on Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, at residence of her parents, corner of 3d-av. and 2d-st., Mount Vernon. Interment at Bedford.

CRAIG.—On Wednesday, 7th, BENJ. DAVIES KORTRIGHT CRAIG, in his 71st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, May 10, at 9:30 A. M. It is kindly requested not to send flowers.

FLEURY.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on the 9th inst., HENRY, eldest son of James A. and Hannah M. Fleury, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Church.

GARDNER.—*At Jersey City, May 7, of apoplexy, WILLIAM GARDNER, aged 72.*

Funeral, Saturday, at 11 A. M., from residence of Lewis Johnston, No. 265 5th-st., Jersey City. No flowers.

HAINES.—On Wednesday, May 7, passed from death into life, HENRIETTA B., youngest daughter of the late Elias and Mary Ogden Haines.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock. By her wish it is kindly requested not to send flowers.

HOTCHKISS.—On Friday, April 9, at her late residence, No. 429 Classon-av., Brooklyn, LILLIAS MUIR, daughter of the late Clark B. Hotchkiss.

Interment at Auburn, N. Y.

HOUGHTON.—On Thursday evening, 8th inst., at Poughkeepsie, GEO. W. HOUGHTON, in his 80th year.

Funeral on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Baptist Church, Wappinger's Falls. Train for New-Hamburg leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M.

PARSONS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, May 8, ELLA BUTLER, wife of Truman Parsons, aged 36 years.

Burial at Haverstraw May 10.

SEYMOUR.—At Passaic, N. J., Friday evening, 9th inst., WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR, aged 60 years.

Funeral at his late residence, at Passaic, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Passaic Bridge Station, on Erie Railway, 12 o'clock train from Chambers-st., New-York.

☞ Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WARREN.—On Thursday, May 8, at Troy, N. Y., GEORGE B. WARREN.

Funeral on Sunday, May 11.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 10, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for France direct by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 5:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentine leave New-York May 6. The mails for Havana leave New-York May 7. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New-York May 8. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York May 10. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 12. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 16.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1879.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,
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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 7, 1879.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE ORDERED A distribution of remaining assets, equal to SIXTY CENTS per SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK, which will be payable to the STOCKHOLDERS, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.

For personal identification, stockholders will bring the NUMBERS of their CERTIFICATES with them.

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The best writers upon rural life and natural history are those who are drawn to these subjects by a certain natural instinct, and their personal interests in the life and scenery which they enjoy is the secret of the abiding interest which their writings excite. These subjects never lose their fascination, never cease to attract both old and young. Whether such knowledge is used to fill in the background of a novel, or is made the substance of a work on out-door life, it does not matter. There is always a freshness in these subjects. Nature is never far from us, and he who sees most in nature is sure of a hearing. It is for the lovers and students of nature that these volumes were written. The author of "Wild Life in a Southern Country" and of "The Gamekeeper at Home" does for English life what Mr. Burroughs does for the same sort of life in this country. It is the plan of each to study the quaint habits of the people, the ways of the inhabitants of the animal world, the whole range of the out-door life by which we are surrounded. The English writer, who conceals his identity under the initials R. J., first contributed the chapters of "Wild Life" to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where they attracted much attention, and provoked comparison with Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne." He is painstaking rather than brilliant, and almost too much of a literalist to let his imagination play adequately with his subject. The interest in his sketches comes chiefly from the minuteness and freshness of his personal observation. There is no attempt at fine or even poetical writing, but the author has a certain delicacy and tact which seem to be the natural endowments of those who study out-door life at first hand. His object is to picture the frontier lines of civilization in England, to sketch life on the farms and in the secluded hamlets, to find out what lives in the woods, what swims in the stream, what creeps on the ground, or flies through the air, in short, to put into writing what comes to any careful observer on an English down during a Summer's day. It is inevitable that such a work should run into detail, and at times be commonplace, but when a writer of real insight attempts to describe nature's children as unrestrained in their wild, free life as they were in the veritable backwoods of primitive England, he can scarcely fail to make himself interesting. He sees more than others have seen, or he sees the old places and studies the animals, the flowers, the insects, from a different point of view. One feels that he has a fresh companion and that another pair of eyes is better than his own. It is the stepping out of what is common, it is the insight of a truly unconventional writer, that gives the charm to these books. He opens phases of life with which we are not familiar, and delights us more by the happy surprises of fresh knowledge than by any special skill in making pictures. And this is as true of "The Gamekeeper at Home," which took the English public almost by storm, as it is of the later volume. "The Gamekeeper" is a unique character in English country life, and the sketch here given, from actual observation, not only of the gamekeeper's life, but of his careful studies in the animal world, is bright and picturesque. The author presents features in rural England both on the farms and on the great estates which have been the least subject to change, and in which the old customs and usages have free play. It is such a description of English life as can hardly be found elsewhere.

Mr. Burroughs, in his previous volumes, has won for himself, since Thoreau's death, a field which is peculiarly his own. Far more than R. J., he brings to his descriptions of outdoor life a certain wit and sprightliness which give point and attractiveness to his essays. It is not easy to stop reading when once you begin. And yet nothing is forced; there is no appearance of effort; the writer tells only what he has seen or knows; he does not remind you that he is a literary man. Whether he is fishing for trout, or watching bees, or picking strawberries, or camping out in the woods, or studying the habits of birds, or exploring the wilds of Canada, he has something to say which nobody before has said so well. He is far less prosaic than R. J. In fact, he often reminds one of Charles Lamb in the play of his humor, and drops as easily as Washington Irving used to into the vein of idyllic writing. There is nothing morbid, nothing sensational, nothing said for effect, in his pages; nor is he limited in his range of observation by the passion of a specialist. He unites a great deal of fresh knowledge with the keenest zest for out-door sports. The essays are thoroughly American, free from any suggestion of bookishness, and the natural expression of the man. Even Thoreau does not excel him in delicate observation and minute touches.

Each of these books is sure of a moderate, if not a large, popularity, and will be as interesting and valuable 10 years hence as it is now. No better volumes can be taken in hand for Summer reading. The living teacher may do more and better for us than any book, but next to him these are the books which educate us to use our eyes and teach us how to study and enjoy out-door life. They contain the essence of what is enjoyable in nature, and if they are so full of what is delightful in personality as to defy the skill of the reviewer, for this very reason they are all the more interesting to those who can read them, under the trees, in the refreshing coolness of a day which is "the bridal of the earth and sky."

THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY.

THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY. THE FINE ARTS. By JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1879.

From writing books of picturesque travel in Greece and Italy, the steps of Mr. Symonds have been onward through studies of Italian mediæval literature and art to a series of volumes of wider scope and stronger fibre, designed to embrace the causes and phenomena of what is called the Renaissance. "The Age of the Despots," and "The Revival of Learning" are already written; the present work, now for the first time edited here, is the third, and still another is to treat on "Italian Literature." Mr. Symonds is also known as a close translator of the sonnets of Michael Angelo, and the author of an "Introduction to the Study of Dante."

It is the aim of this author to set forth one main theory about the Italians, namely, that they were painters, not merely in the common sense, that is to say, not merely pre-eminent as painters, but that their genius for painting was so strong that they subordinated the arts, and even their literature, to this pictorial bent. The Greeks were more sculptors than anything else; the Italians were painters. Their architecture lent itself through its wide spaces and elaborate decoration to the same ruling passion, and their literature showed a like tendency. Critics endowed with a less lively sensibility to beauty of outline and harmony of form than the Italians, says Mr. Symonds, complain that their poetry lacks substantial qualities. Only by long familiarity with the plastic arts of their contemporaries do we come to understand the ground assumed by Ariosto and Poliziano. We then perceive that these poets were not so much unable as instinctively unwilling to go beyond a certain circle of effects. They subordinated their work to the ideal of their age, and that ideal was one to which a painter rather than a poet might successfully aspire. A succession of pictures harmoniously composed and delicately toned to please the mental eye satisfied the taste of the Italians. But however exquisite in design, rich in color, and complete in execution this literary work may be, it strikes a Northern student as wanting in the highest elements of genius—sublimity of imagination, dramatic passion, energy, and earnestness of purpose.

This fundamental idea is developed by the author through many good arguments and fine parallels. But for the giants of Italian literature and art he is often compelled to make exceptions to his generalizations. For Michael Angelo and Dante he is disposed to place stations apart, on the plea that their genius was so phenomenal that common rules cannot apply to them. And yet he shows their relations to other poets and artists, and exhibits them fitting into the general movement of their age, although towering far above their fellows. Mr. Symonds is inclined to judge severely of Michael Angelo, just as Mr. Ruskin has been doing, and, while assigning him a high place apart, considers his work full of misleading qualities that exerted a pernicious influence on the artists of succeeding days. He does not go so far as that impetuous painter in words, Ruskin; he does not assail Michael Angelo and laud Botticelli to the skies; but he holds that Michael Angelo justified by his own work the extravagances committed afterward; his heart is plainly with the most ascetic of the mediæval painters, and the sensuous in art is to him a matter of great uneasiness. In fact Mr. Symonds boldly states that the Christianity of Christ is radically opposed to the fine arts; the latter consisting of appeals to the senses, while the kernel of the former is self-repression, asceticism. Even the spiritual paintings of Fra Angelico were found to carry away the thoughts of fair penitents from heaven. We are told how a certain beautiful Saint Sebastian had to be removed from a church because the confessional revealed that the sight of it led women's thoughts back to the world and the devil. The master-pieces of Domenichino, Ribera, and other Bolognese and Neapolitan painters are meant to awake compassion for the martyrs, but they really pander to a lust for blood. Titian and Correggio dwell on the delight of youthful faces, blooming color, graceful movement, delicate emotion. These things are not compatible with Christianity.

"As in ancient Greece, so also in Renaissance Italy, the fine arts assumed the first place in the intellectual culture of the nation. But the thought and feeling of the modern world required an æsthetic medium more capable of expressing emotion in its intensity, variety, and subtlety than sculpture. Therefore, painting was the art *par excellence* of Italy. Yet even painting, notwithstanding the range and wealth of its resources, could not deal with the motives of Christianity so successfully as sculpture with the myths of paganism. * * * Painting had to omit the very pith and kernel of Christianity, as conceived by devout, uncompromising purists. Nor did it do what the Church would have desired. Instead of riveting the fetters of ecclesiastical authority, instead of enforcing mysticism and asceticism, it really restored to humanity the sense of its own dignity and beauty, and helped to prove the untenability of the mediæval stand-point."

The Greeks having pre-empted sculpture and the Renaissance painting, the only art left for the moderns is music. While Mr. Symonds proves himself everywhere a close student and no mean thinker on the Renaissance, his book is very far from being an epoch-maker on the subject. He is plainly a man of very excellent taste, but neither a profound delver into the old lore, like some of the Germans, nor a bold lecturer on matters of individual opinion, like Mr. Ruskin. He stands somewhere between the two, and while now and then we see the influence on style and thought of the pre-Raphaelites and their leader in literature, for the most part he is far more sober and restrained than they. He seldom indulges in fine writing, and generally impresses the reader with his thoroughness. We can often feel him putting on the curb in his fear of going beyond the measured pace of a critic. Necessarily going over the old ground so handsomely covered by Villari, Vasari, and Lanzi, he is, nevertheless, interesting and fresh. Instead of adhering closely to painting as a historian would, he is always weaving into it the parallel threads of Italian literature, and so manages to give variety to a theme that might otherwise prove tedious. Even Vasari, with all his anecdotes, is hard to read consecutively.

There seems, if not a fallacy, then a certain narrowness in writers on the fine arts when they assail one or another artist of the past for having introduced a disastrous movement in art. If they were great in their day, and part of their greatness consisted in the use of methods that could be readily abused, overdone, exaggerated, that was no fault of theirs. The error lay in the smallness of their successors, who did not imitate them except in trivialities or externals. Mr. Symonds is so great a Puritan that he inveighs against Ghiberti for having introduced on his famous gates to the Baptistery of Florence a species of bas-relief which departed from the severe simplicity of the antique, and partook, in a measure, of the nature of painting. He admires Donatello by as much as he criticises Ghiberti, although at the same time giving us to understand that his admiration is also very great for the far-renowned gates of the latter. But these exaggerations in the line of his theories are slight matters in comparison with the substantial merits of his performance. This book is a very important contribution to the number of thoughtful and thorough works on the period of bloom in Italian art. It is much to be hoped that the same firm which has edited it in such handsome shape will find it possible to issue the other three volumes by Mr. Symonds embraced under the general title of "Renaissance in Italy."

EIGHT YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

Felix Holt, a fireman, who says he lives at No. 333 East Thirty-fourth-street, was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. On the night of the 4th inst. Holt, in company with two accomplices, attacked Albert Nolte, of No. 62 Canal-street, seized him by the throat, and struck him. While one of the thieves held Mr. Nolte, the others robbed him of his watch and chain, and all ran off. Mr. Nolte, however, raised an alarm, and kept Holt in view until he was arrested by Officer Thomas Harty, of the Steam-boat Squad. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he was drunk when he committed the offense. He had worked steadily all Winter down South, he said, and had only been 10 days off the City of Savannah when arrested. He had never committed a crime before, he said, and hoped the court would be lenient. Judge Cowing said that Holt had commenced his career of crime by committing one of the most atrocious offenses known to the law, involving a penalty of 20 years in State Prison. In consideration of its being his first offense, his Honor sentenced the prisoner to eight years in State Prison.

POLICEMEN'S STATIONARY POSTS.

In an endeavor to break up a house of assignation which had been established recently by a Mrs. Googin in East Thirtieth-street, a highly respectable neighborhood, Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, stationed a Policeman in full uniform in front of her door to warn persons from entering the place, and at night to flash a lantern in their faces. This made Mrs. Googin very indignant, and she applied to Superintendent Walling to have the man removed. The Superintendent upheld the action of Capt. Williams and refused Mrs. Googin's request. The persistent woman, who, it is said, was backed by powerful political influence, applied to the Commissioners to redress her grievance, but as the man still remained in front of her house, she applied to Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, for an injunction to restrain the Police authorities from stationing a Police sentinel in front of her house, which she admitted was used for assignation purposes. Before Judge Donohue rendered his decision, Gen. Smith introduced a resolution prohibiting any officer of the Police from making stationary posts without first obtaining permission from the Board of Police. Under this resolution, Capt. Williams withdrew the obnoxious policeman, and then Judge Donohue rendered a decision refusing the injunction prayed for. The subject came up before the Board of Police at its meeting yesterday, on the application of Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, to station men in front of certain stables in his precinct to prevent swindling. Commissioner MacLean moved that the resolution adopted April 8, prohibiting officers of the department making stationary posts without permission from the Board of Police, be repealed. This motion prevailed, Commissioner Smith voting in the negative. So the policeman will probably return to Mrs. Googin's door, provided she has not removed in the meantime.

A DEAF AND DUMB EXHIBITION.

THE SON OF ONE OF THE SIAMESE TWINS DESCRIBES THE BOND BETWEEN THEM.

The attendance at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the anniversary exercises of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was very large. So general was the desire to witness the exercises that all the pews were occupied long before the opening prayer. On the platform and at either side of the pulpit were seated 100 pupils of the institution. The majority of them looked very intelligent, and all appeared well-bred. After a brief prayer, which was interpreted in the sign language by Dr. Peet, the Principal, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, President of the Board of Directors, said that the main object of the institution is to give deaf-mutes not only a common-school education but also to instruct them in all useful arts, in order to enable them to earn for themselves an independent and honorable livelihood. By means of the peculiar system of education pursued, the children present had attained a degree of general knowledge equal to that of school children of the same age having full possession of the faculties of speech and hearing. After the close of the Rev. Dr. Adams's remarks, an interesting exhibition was given by the boys and girls, under the personal direction of Dr. Peet and his assistants, several of the latter being themselves deaf-mutes. Primary instruction in the rudiments of the sign language was aptly illustrated by seven little boys, who, on entering the school at the age of 8 years, did not know their own names, and were totally unable to express ordinary ideas. One of them, on being shown a clasp-knife, wrote on a blackboard, in a fair round-hand, the following description of that article: "This is a knife. It is a new knife. It is not an old one. It is very sharp. I think a man made it." A class of larger boys who have just reached the second year in their study of the English language, and who on entering the institution 18 months ago were absolutely ignorant of every kind of words, wrote simple but perfectly grammatical compositions. Charles McCormack, a deaf-mute, expressed ideas and answered questions in a perfectly intelligible way by means of articulation and labiology, according to the rules of Bell's system of visible speech. His vocabulary is, however, still limited. Miss Florence Jones, also a deaf-mute, who is to graduate in the Summer, interpreted one of Moore's Irish melodies in the sign language, and a son of one of the late Siamese twins wrote a description of the physical deformity which bound his father and his uncle together for life. A sister of this young man, who is also a deaf-mute, is an inmate of an institution in North Carolina. The exhibition terminated with a repetition of the Doxology and the Lord's Prayer in concerted signs.

MARY BROWN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

INVESTIGATION WHICH SEEMS TO SHOW HER DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Detective James Thompson, of the Central Office, has been engaged for several weeks in investigating the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. Mary Brown, the wife of a coal dealer at No. 124 Monroe-street, who disappeared from her home on the 15th of February last, and whose body was subsequently found floating in the water off Granville, Monmouth County, N. J. There were two scalp wounds on the woman, and, upon this fact, a theory was formed that the woman had been murdered and thrown overboard. The locality of the murder was given as the foot of Fifteenth-street, East River, and it was reported that the hands of the canal-boats lying there and the watchman at the Manhattan Gas-works in the vicinity had seen a struggle between a woman and several men at that place. Detective Thompson yesterday reported to Superintendent Walling that he had seen and conversed with the men on the canal-boats and the watchman at the gas-works, and they said that there had been no trouble with a woman there on the night in question. The detective also learned that on the day of her disappearance, Mrs. Brown was on board the canal-boat De Graff, owned by her brother-in-law, lying at the bulkhead between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, East River, and drank beer there. She then left for her home, and while attempting either to ascend or descend the stairway at her residence she fell down stairs, and was found at the bottom of the staircase by a young man named Lynch, who resided in the same house. In this fall she probably cut her head, as the stairs are partly covered with metal. She was assisted to her own apartments. When her husband came home that evening, he found that his supper had not been prepared for him. He upbraided his wife for her neglect, and finally ejected her from the apartments. She then left the house, saying that she was going to her brother-in-law's boat. After dark that night, a woman answering the description of Mrs. Brown was seen by Rudolph Variet, a German living at No. 301 Avenue C, going down Eighteenth-street toward the East River, and crossing an open lot there toward the bulkhead. Soon afterward he heard a splash in the water, but he paid no attention to it. From the facts discovered by the detective, Superintendent Walling is convinced that the woman was not murdered, but that she fell overboard while endeavoring to reach her brother-in-law's canal-boat.

A POLICEMAN REBUKED.

ARRESTING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A singular case came before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court. Officer Lally, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arraigned before the magistrate his step-daughter, whom he had locked up the night previous on a charge of disorderly conduct. The girl, whose name is Frances Golding, presented a respectable appearance, and when the circumstances of her arrest became known in court, much sympathy was aroused in her behalf. Addressing the complainant, Justice Wandell said: "Well, officer, what complaint do you make against this girl?" "Your Honor, she follows me on my post all the time, and annoys me. Last night she followed me all around and used the most horrible language toward me. I told her to go away, and she wouldn't, and then I arrested her."

"That is untrue, Judge," said the girl. "I never used bad language, but he has abandoned my mother, and because she is starving I went to him to ask him for some money."

"Officer, is this girl your daughter?" asked the magistrate.

"She is my step-daughter, and her mother is a habitual drunkard."

"She is not a drunkard," said the girl, with indignation; "but you left her to starve on the streets, while you paid $12 a week for another woman in the hospital."

Justice Wandell thought he had heard enough, and told the prisoner she could go. Frances left the court, followed by her irate step-father. The parties had hardly been gone two minutes, when Officer Lally made his appearance in court again, having re-arrested his step-daughter. He charged her with abusing and threatening him, an accusation which the girl denied in the most emphatic terms. Justice Wandell very plainly informed Officer Lally that his course was ill-advised, and that the arrest was an unjustifiable one. The magistrate also told the policeman, if he had any complaint to make against his step-daughter, to apply for a warrant in the usual way, and not to exercise the official power vested in himself. Frances was again discharged, and her step-father followed her out of court in a most disconsolate state of mind.

A SNOW-BALL WITH A STONE IN IT.

On Jan. 23, Denis McCarthy, a lad, threw a snow-ball, which had a stone in it, at Charles Thomas, aged 9, of No. 42 Stanton-street. The missile struck Thomas on the forehead, over the right eye, and produced a wound from which he died on the 6th inst. Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case, and the jury finding a verdict against McCarthy in accordance with the above facts, without finding that he had had any evil intention at the time he threw the snow-ball, he was placed under $250 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Friday afternoon, May 9, 1879, in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, 200 shares North-west Preferred Stock. Certificate No. 023,714, in name of W. L. Scott. Certificate No. 023,057, in name of Jay Gould. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder upon their return to F. M. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 8 Exchange-court, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARIES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH-ST. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, SABBATH, May 11, 7:30 P. M. Introductory statement, C. P. BUSH, D. D., District Secretary. Speakers—Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Vice-President; Rev. GEO. F. HERRICK, Turkey; MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., President.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, Young Converts' Bible Class. Bible Class for young men only, in the parlor, at 3 o'clock Sunday. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETINGS: Sunday, 6:30 P. M., young men generally; Thursday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Daily Union Meeting, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach, at 11 A. M., the first of three sermons on questions concerning Christianity. Subject—"What is the Essence of Christianity?" and at even-song, at 7:45 P. M., the last of the course on the "Culture of Character"—"The Crisis of Character."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, May 11, the Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M., and the Rev. J. H. Allen, of Harvard University, at 7:45 P. M., on "Calvinism as a Force in History." Evening service, seats free. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORner 18th-st.—Union Gospel services—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Pastor of Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 3:30 Sunday afternoon; singing by M. L. Bartlett and the great choir. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

A.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 57th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—New Up-town Protestant Episcopal Parish; moderate pew rents; the Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Rector, will officiate. Holy Communion, 9; morning service, 11; evening, 7:45. Sunday-school, 3 o'clock.

A.—MRS. NELLIE BRIGHAM, INSPIRAtional speaker, lectures for the First Society of Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at Trenor's Hall, No. 1,268 Broadway. Seats free. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Sunday service: Morning, 11 o'clock, and evening, 7:45. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All strangers are cordially invited.

AT THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMed Church, west of 8th-av.—The Rev. Carlos Martyn preaches, at 10:30 A. M.—"A Great Proprietor." At 7:30 P. M., anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Church. Sermon by the Rev. L. D. Bevan, D. D.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, east Washington-square, the Rev. John F. Richmond, Pastor.—At 10:30—"Light and Shadow;" at 7:45—"Jesus Passing Through Bolted Doors." Sacramental service at 3:30 P. M. Friends and strangers invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Francis C. Hill, morning and evening. All are cordially invited to come, seats free. General Love Feast on Friday evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT SIXTY-FIRST-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—The Rev. John E. Cookman, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. N. Searles, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

BEREAN CHURCH, DOWNING-ST.—PAStor Adams at 10:30; Gospel temperance meeting at 3, and every evening, conducted by Jas. M. Sutherland (formerly "Senator Bob Hart") and other converted men. At 7:45, Brother Sutherland will preach on "The History of His Life." Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THE REV. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach in this church on Sunday morning, May 11. Services commence at 10:30 o'clock.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st., the Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, Pastor.—Services on Sunday, May 11, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal, the Rev. Alex. McKelvey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Sabbath-school monthly concert at 7:30 P. M. Lecture and prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning at 10:30, evening at 7:45. Sunday-school, 2:30. Congregational Bible-class at 4. Prayer-meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Subject—"The Personal Coming of Christ." "The Faith and Hope of the Church" will be explained Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

CHRISTIANITY NO FAILURE.—BISHOP Snow, who was a Deist, but was converted by an honest and thorough study of the prophecies, will preach in the Medical College, 23d-st. and 4th-av., at 3 P. M. Let the friends of Jesus and the truth hear him.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 48th-st.—The Rev. J. Clement French will preach Sabbath, 11th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—The Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., will preach Sabbath, 11th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lafayette-place, corner East 4th-st., near Broadway.—The Rev. E. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach Sabbath, 11th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway, the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening topic, "Haman's Discontent."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY morning at 10:30, in Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st., and in the evening at 7:30 will continue his discourses on the "Lost Empires of the World and their Buried Cities." Subject—"Nineveh and its Palaces."

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., NEAR Spring.—The Rev. J. W. Ackerly, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening subject—"Hagar's God."

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av., New-York.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. G. S. Stockridge, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes earnestly desired.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d-av.—The Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M., and the Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. Bible-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The Rev. Harvey Wood, of this City, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45. All invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Rev. A. J. Sage, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 2d-av. and 125th-st.—Morning service 10:30; Subject—"Christian Salutation." Evening 7:45—"Humane and Divine Help."

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning, at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Soul's Security in God." Evening, 7:45 o'clock, 20th lecture on moral skepticism; subject—"Man—What is He? Why is He? Whither Destined?" Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 53d-st., the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3:30 A. M. Good Will Mission, 2:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, May 11. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Prayer-meeting and lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., the Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NOTICE.—THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENING, May 11, at 7:30 o'clock, at the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson, Pastor. A statement of the condition of the board will be made by one of its Secretaries, after which the annual sermon will be delivered by the Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D. D., of St. Louis. All friends of the cause of missions are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary," class this day, 3 o'clock, Miss E. J. Crothers, teacher; "Superintendents," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, conductor; "Normal," Thursday, 4:30, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 31ST-st. and 9th-av.—Morning service 10:30, evening 7:30. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. B. Rossiter.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. T. Abbott, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Class and Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. F. M. Van Slyke, Pastor.—Rev. Henry Cross will preach morning at 10:30. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 2:30. Sunday-school anniversary exercises in the evening, at 7:30. Strangers welcomed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Henry, corner of Market st. Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PARK THEATRE.—EVERY SUNDAY EVENING Mr. SAWYER will conduct Gospel Temperance service at 7:30 o'clock.

RITUALISM—HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.—Read Father Preston's lecture, third edition, now ready, price 15 cents. ROBERT CODDINGTON, Publisher, No. 246 4th-av., 20th-st.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH IN ASSOCIATION HALL.

Preaching by Pastor SAMUEL J. KNAPP, At 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., the Rev. George H. Goodsell, Pastor.—10:30 A. M., subject—"The Most Important Pursuit;" 3:30 P. M., Laymen's meeting; 7:45 P. M., Gospel Temperance Meeting. Interesting addresses by several reformed men. Seats free. All are welcome.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sabbath services; morning, 10:30, the Rev. George W. Gallagher, of Utah, subject, "Mormonism;" Evening, 7:45, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment will lecture, subject: "Phases of Infidelity in New-York." The sixth discourse on infidelity.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) midway between 8th and 9th avs., 57th-st., south side, the Rev. Dr. Geer, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST., THE Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Morning service 11 o'clock; evening 7:45. The Rector will preach.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., the Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration and sermon, 10:45; choral evening prayer, 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. Kidd. At 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. James Harper, D. D. Strangers are cordially invited.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—RUFUS P. KING, a Minister of the Society of Friends from Indiana, will attend divine service at Friends' Meeting House, No. 143 East 20th-st., (Gramercy Park,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. All cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av., the Rev. J. P. Lyon, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"The Chains of Love;" for evening—"The Great Want of Mankind—Faith in God."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Sunday, the Rev. C. H. Tiffany, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "Moses, the World's Benefactor." All creeds and nationalities invited.

ST. JAMES' ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, the Rev. S. A. Ort, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M. Visitors welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST., THE Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—The rite of confirmation will be administered on Sunday morning by the Bishop of the Diocese. Services at 10:30 and 4.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
THE PATH OF THE JUST.
Evening:
THE ATTRACTIVE POWER OF THE CROSS.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers welcomed.

THE REV. WM. R. MERRITT, PASTOR OF the Sixth-Avenue Reformed Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Come! All are welcome.

THE REV. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, morning and evening, in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av. Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are welcome.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. C. F. Glover, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"A Mother's Faith." Evening subject—"The Fountain." Seats free. A welcome to all.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, the Rev. E. A. Blake, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 and 7:45. Children's prelude before morning sermon. Morning subject—"God's Architects." Evening—"Gideon, the Deliverer." Ushers in attendance. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av., the Rev. B. H. Burch, Pastor.—10:30, Communion; 7:30, "An Important Question." Prayer service Wednesday evening. Seats all free. Strangers welcome.

THE REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will deliver the second lecture of his course on Ecclesiastical History on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock in Association Hall. Subject—"The Crusades."

THE REV. JAMES M. PULLMAN WILL preach on "Dealing with Children," at the Church of Our Saviour, 57th-st., corner 8th-av., Sunday morning at 11. Evening—"The Relishes of Life."

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Morning, the Rev. Dr. Strickland. Evening, the Rev. W. F. Hatfield, the Pastor, preaches to young men—"How to Begin Life." Communion at 3 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

YORKVILLE BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association.—Service song to-morrow afternoon, 4 o'clock. The Rev. William McAllister, Pastor Cornell M. E. Church, will speak. Singing led by L. P. Thatcher. All are cordially invited.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5, 1879.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly dividend of this company at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on the guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 2d June, prox., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 3d June. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, April 24, 1879.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER Cent. will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on and after the 10th day of May.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of May. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1879.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, on the 2d inst., declared their regular monthly dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable May 13, at the agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st.

Transfer-books will close on the 7th inst. and open 13th inst. M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1879.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A dividend was this day declared of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 10.

Transfer-books closed until May 12. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1879, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the National Bank of Commonwealth, a large lot of bonds, notes, and other securities. List of same can be seen at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

MATTER OF EDWIN C. TUFTS AND ALBERT C. HYDE, bankrupts.—Under an order of Hon. S. Ketchum, Register, I will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, New-York City, May 15th, 1879, at 12:30 P. M., all uncollected claims belonging to the Assignee herein. List of claims to be seen at office of Martin & Smith, Assignees, 80 Wall-street. HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," WITH PLATE warmer and patent glass face protector. A new invention, whereby the head and face of the cook is protected from the radiated heat without interference with the operations of the range. It also helps to keep down the temperature of the kitchen, and to take off the steam from cooking. JAMES & KIRTLAND, No. 12 Murray-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION, for cash or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. United States 4 per cent. Bonds, and all other issues of the Government, bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery. CALLED BONDS bought or exchanged on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1907. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

The total issue of $3,200,000 of these Bonds is secured by a special deposit with the Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company of $4,000,000 PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD STOCK, on which stock THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY GUARANTEE 7 PER CENT. ANNUALLY.

A limited amount for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

NO. 10 SPRUCE-ST., (Printing-house-square, opposite the Tribune Building,)

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

New-York Agents for all Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS FIRST MORTGAGE Six per cent. Branch Bonds.
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ST. PAUL, STILLWATER AND TAYLOR'S FALLS Seven per cent. Bonds.
SIOUX CITY AND PEMBINA Seven per cent. Bonds.
WORTHINGTON AND SIOUX FALLS Eight per cent. Bonds.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN OMAHA EX. Seven per cent. Bonds.
ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE Seven per cent. Bonds.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO., 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY:

You are requested to attend a meeting of the bondholders to be held THURSDAY, the 15th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the rooms of the New-York Clearing-house Association, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., for the purpose of uniting in such measures as under the recent decision of Judge Harlan will be requisite for the due enforcement of the rights of the bondholders against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the lease now adjudged to be valid, including such a scaling down of the First Mortgage bonds as will be necessary to reduce the absolute mortgage indebtedness to $15,821,000, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and proposing to the Second Mortgage bondholders the exchange, under a fair and equitable arrangement, of their bonds for income bonds now deposited in trust, or taking the necessary measures for cutting off the Second Mortgage bonds by foreclosure if they do not agree to such arrangement.

R. T. WILSON,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
Bondholders' Committee.

April 29, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1879.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS, OR OF SCRIP certificates convertible into bonds, of this company, are hereby notified that, inasmuch as the installments of bonds, heretofore advertised for cancellation, have not been offered; it has been determined to pay and discharge the entire amount of such indebtedness on or before the twentieth day of May next, and cancel the mortgage lien, and, therefore, pursuant to specific provisions of the trust or mortgage deed, interest will cease on that day on all bonds and such scrip certificates then unpaid and outstanding.

Applications for payment to be made to C. P. DIXON, Trustee, at the office of the company.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

COLEMAN BENEDICT & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, Have removed to NO. 92 BROADWAY.

Stocks, Railroad Bonds, Governments, and all Securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange bought and sold, either for investment or on margin, in lots to suit.

COLEMAN BENEDICT, JAS. McGOVERN, JR. Member New-York Stock Exchange.

H. F. GILBERT & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Adjoining New-York Stock Exchange, buy, sell, and carry, through New-York Stock Exchange, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per cent. margin. First-class stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2½ per cent. distance. Explanatory circulars and stock report mailed free on application.

STOLEN STOCK CERTIFICATES.—THE following certificates of the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company were stolen from the Northampton National Bank Jan. 26, 1876, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same: Six certificates of 100 shares each in name of "J. L. Warriner, Cashier," numbered 139 to 144 inclusive; dated May 13, 1871.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed May 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened May 16, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Stockholders who may desire to vote the following ticket at the coming election of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are requested to send their proxies to WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., or D. S. BABCOCK, care of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st.

Ticket:

DAVID S. BABCOCK.
GEORGE H. POTTS.
W. A. STREET, (of R. W. Cameron & Co.)
JOHN E. ALEXANDRE, (of F. Alexandre & Sons.)
ELIHU SPICER, JR., (of C. H. Mallory & Co.)
GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.
JOHN H. CLARK, of Cromwell Line steamers.
EUGENE KELLY.
G. T. M. DAVIS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on THURSDAY, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the company's office, in Milwaukee, on the 7th day of June, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed on 19th of May and reopened on 26th of June. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

N. Y. & HARLEM R. R. CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The forty-ninth annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1879. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 3d day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 21st day of May. C. VANDERBILT, Secretary.

New-York, April 26, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Managers, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 13th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 21 until the morning of May 14. By order of the board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and inspectors will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, May 20 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 10th to the 20th, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

New-York, May 3, 1879.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 9.

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, May 9—P. M.

The stock speculation was comparatively dull, and the course of the market showed the effect of realizations naturally following the recent advance in prices. Early in the day Lake Shore and the Granger shares were freely pressed for sale, and declined ½ to 1¾ ₩ cent., while the general list yielded ¼ to 1¼ ₩ cent. in sympathy. Ohio and Mississippi was a marked exception, the common stock advancing ⅞ and the preferred 1¾ ₩ cent. Toward the close a firm tone prevailed, and there was no trace apparent of the depression which characterized the afternoon dealings. Among the miscellaneous shares Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Kansas Pacific, and Louisville and Nashville were conspicuously strong, and advanced 2 to 5 ₩ cent., Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette leading the upward movement. Quicksilver preferred advanced 2½ ₩ cent. on the anticipation that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the suit now pending will be confirmatory of those rendered by the courts below.

The transactions aggregated 173,332 shares, including 31,630 Lake Shore, 20,210 Ohio and Mississippi, 15,810 Erie, 14,665 St. Paul, 14,400 North-western, 9,400 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,600 Michigan Central, 5,500 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 3,740 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 3,662 Chesapeake and Ohio First preferred, 3,590 Standard Mining, 2,925 Wabash, 2,910 Pacific Mail, 2,700 Sutro Tunnel, 2,550 Iron Mountain, 2,500 Union Pacific, 2,225 New-Jersey Central, 2,100 Kansas and Texas, 2,030 St. Paul and Minneapolis, 1,980 Louisville and Nashville, 1,800 American District Telegraph, 1,700 Western Union, 1,440 Morris and Essex, 1,400 Quicksilver, 1,330 Kansas Pacific, 1,100 Delaware and Hudson, 1,000 Rock Island, and 1,000 Canton.

North-western common rose from 62½ to 62¾, fell off to 61¼, rallied to 61¾, and finally reacted to 61⅝. The preferred rose from 93⅞ to 94, fell off to 93¾, rallied to 94, and closed at 93⅞. St. Paul common advanced from 45 to 45½, declined to 43⅞, rallied to 44¼, and reacted to 44. The preferred fell off from 86 to 85, and closed at 85½. Lake Shore declined from 75¼ to 72⅞, rallied to 74¼, and closed at 74¼. Michigan Central rose from 81¼ to 82, fell off to 80⅝, and recovered to 81½. Erie rose to 28⅝, and fell off to 28¼. The preferred advanced from 52⅞ to 53, and declined to 52⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 54⅝ to 53⅜, and rallied to 54. Morris and Essex declined from 91 to 90½, and finally sold at 90½. Delaware and Hudson fell off from 47½ to 47. New-Jersey Central rose from 45½ to 45¾, fell off to 44¼, and recovered to 45. Ohio and Mississippi common advanced from 15⅜ to 16⅛, and preferred from 39 to 39½. Wabash fell off from 36⅜ to 35⅝, and rallied to 36. Union Pacific declined from 74 to 73, and closed at 73¼. Kansas Pacific fell off from 51 to 50, and advanced to 54. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern declined from 15½ to 15 for the common, and from 42 to 41 for the preferred, but the latter closed at 41⅞. Missouri, Kansas and Texas sold at 16⅜@16⅝, and C. C. and I. C. at 7¾@7⅞. Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 20 to 19½, and preferred from 43½ to 42½. Iron Mountain declined from 27⅞ to 26½, and recovered to 27¼. Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis fell off from 32 to 30½, and rallied to 31. Louisville and Nashville declined from 63½ to 63, and rose to 64⅝. Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette rose from 3 to 8, and reacted to 6. New-Jersey Southern sold at 3@3¼. Western Union fell off from 104⅝ to 104, and rose to 104⅜. Pacific Mail advanced from 14⅝ to 15½, and reacted to 14⅞. Atlantic and Pacific declined from 34¼ to 33½. Quicksilver common sold at 14½. The preferred advanced from 39½ to 42, and Canton from 45 to 46. Standard Mining declined from 30 to 29, rose to 30⅞, reacted to 29¾, and recovered to 30½. Sutro Tunnel sold at 4⅝@4¾. Illinois Central fell off from 86⅞ to 86½, and Pittsburg from 97 to 96½, with a recovery in the latter to 97. Rock Island advanced to 133½, and fell off to 133. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy sold at 114¾. Chicago and Alton rose to 82.

The Money market was easy, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 1½@3½ ₩ cent. on Governments and railway and miscellaneous collaterals. The closing transactions were at 2½ ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper sold at 4@5½ ₩ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, selling 3-16, buying nominal 3-16; Charleston, easy, selling 3-16, buying ¼; New-Orleans, commercial ½ premium, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 premium; Chicago, firm, buying 1-10 discount, selling 1-10 premium, and Boston, 9d. @1s. discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm for American railway shares and bonds. British Consols were ⅛ lower for money at 98½@98⅝, and steady for the account at 98⅜@98⅝. United States 5s declined from 105⅞ to 105⅝, while 4½s rose from 109¼ to 109⅝. New 4s were steady at 104⅝, and 10-40s at 103⅞. Erie advanced to 29⅜, and fell off to 28⅞. The preferred rose 1¼ ₩ cent., selling up to 55½. Erie consolidated Seconds advanced to 76½, and funded 5s to 80⅝, but the former reacted to 76 and the latter to 79⅞. New-Jersey Central rose from 46½ to 47¼, do. consolidated Firsts from 93 to 93½, Pennsylvania from 39 to 39½, and Reading from 17 to 17½. Illinois Central was steady at 89. Bar Silver was quoted at 50⅛d. ₩ ounce. At Paris, Rentes fell off to 113f. 60c.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, on a small business. The asking rates are unchanged. Prime bankers' 60-day bills sold at $4 86¾@$4 87, demand at $4 88½, cables at $4 88¾@$4 89, and commercial at $4 85@$4 85¾.

Government bonds were steady in tone, and the only change of importance was in Currency 6s, which advanced ⅛ to 124½. The demand for the 4 ₩ cents was active throughout the day at 102¼. In railroad mortgages the transactions were large, and, with one or two exceptions, prices were well maintained. The Erie issues were firm, with the largest dealings in consolidated Seconds. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts rose from 46 to 47, fell off to 45¼, and closed at 46. The New-Jersey Centrals were strong, especially for Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols, which advanced to 79, and do. assented, which sold up to 86¼. Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, advanced to 44, and reacted to 43. Do. currency 6s fell off 1 ₩ cent. to 19. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold advanced to 115. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts to 96. Canada Southern Firsts to 92¼, Michigan Central 7s to 117, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 94. Great Western Firsts, ex coupon, to 105. Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, to 102¾; do., guaranteed by C. C. C. and I., to 92½. St. Louis and San Francisco, class A, to 75, and Northern Missouri Firsts to 114. Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off to 69, and recovered to 69½. Do. Seconds were active at 31½@31⅝. In State bonds District of Columbia 3.65s were buoyant, advancing from 85 to 86¼ on large purchases. Louisiana Consols fell off 1 ₩ cent. to 49½. Missouri 6s of 1887 sold at 106½, and Tennessee new at 31¾.

The imports of dry goods for the past week were $1,039,919, and the amount marketed $1,212,712. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1, were $33,746,455, and the total amount marketed $31,843,355.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 9.

[illegible]

	Thursday.	Friday.
Michigan Central	81½	82
Illinois Central	87½	86⅞
Wabash	36¼	35⅞
Canada Southern	61	61
Kansas Pacific	51	54
St. L., K. C. & N.	15½	15
St. L., K. C. & N. pref	41½	41⅞
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco pref	11½	11½
San Francisco pref 1st	28½	28
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	31½	31
Iron Mountain	27½	27¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	28⅝	28¼	14,610
Erie preferred	53	52⅝	1,000
Lake Shore	75¼	72⅞	31,630
Canada Southern	61	61	150
Wabash	36⅜	35⅝	2,925
North-western	62¾	61¼	7,600
North-western preferred	94	93¾	6,800
Rock Island	133½	133	1,000
Mil. and St. Paul	45½	43⅞	10,780
Mil. and St. Paul pref	86	85	3,885
Pittsburg	97	96½	700
Del., Lack. and Western	54⅝	53⅜	9,000
New-Jersey Central	45¾	44¼	2,225
Del. and Hudson Canal	47½	47	1,100
Morris and Essex	91	90½	1,440
Michigan Central	82	80⅝	5,600
Illinois Central	86⅞	86½	800
Union Pacific	74	73	2,500
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	45¼	44⅞	200
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	114¾	114¾	230
Chicago & Alton	82	82	160
Louisville and Wabash	64⅝	63	1,980
C., C. & Ind. Central	7⅞	7¾	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	19½	3,440
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	43½	42½	1,300
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛	15⅜	19,210
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	39½	38⅞	1,000
Chic., St. Paul & M.	32	30½	2,030
Western Union	104⅝	104	1,700
A. & P. Telegraph	34¼	33½	500
Pacific Mail	15½	14⅝	2,910
Quicksilver	14½	14½	100
Quicksilver pref.	42	39½	1,300
Iron Mountain	27⅞	26½	2,550
St. L., K. C. & N.	15½	15	1,500
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	42	41	4,000
Kansas Pacific	54	50	1,330
C. & O. 1st pref.	12	9⅞	3,662
Standard Mining Co.	30⅞	29	3,590
Canton	46	45	1,000
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	8	3	9,400
American Dist. Tele.	50	50	1,800
Kansas & Texas	16⅝	16⅜	2,100
Sutro Tunnel	4¾	4⅝	2,700
N. J. Southern	3¼	3	600
B., C. R. & N.	36	36	100
Total sales			173,332

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124½	124⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106½	106⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106½	106⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	103½	103⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103½	103⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅞	105⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅞	107
United States 4s, 1907, registered	102¼	102⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102¼	102⅜

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	485⅞@ [illegible]	486⅞@487
Demand	[illegible]	488½@ [illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	488¾@489
Commercial	[illegible]	485 @485½
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	486 @486½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	5.21¼@5.16¼	5.18⅞@5.17½
Demand	5.12½@5.14⅜	5.14⅜@5.15⅝
Cable transfers	5.12½@ [illegible]	5.13⅛@ [illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	5.20 @5.21¼
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	5.18¾@5.20
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	5.25 @5.16¼	5.17½@5.18⅛
Demand	5.13⅜@5.15	5.15 @5.17½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	5.21¼@5.17½	5.20 @5.21¼
Demand	5.15 @5.16¼	5.16⅛@5.19⅜
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	93¼@ 93½	93 @ 93¼
Demand	95⅛@ 95	95 @ 95⅛
Commercial	[illegible]	94½@ 94⅞
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	94⅞@ 95

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 9.

City 6s, new	119½	119¾
United Railroads of New-Jersey	142½	143
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Railroad preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following were the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—A brisk business has been reported, since our last, in seasonable goods, which have been quoted generally firm in price.

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 9, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was brisk on a light run; quality common to good. [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—Flour in good demand at full prices. [illegible]

BUFFALO, May 9.—Flour fairly active at unchanged prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, May 9.—Cotton—Offerings light; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, May 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, May 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 170 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,069 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,298 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,758 bales; coastwise, 1,990 bales; sales, 1,500 bales.

MOBILE, May 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 264 bales; exports, coastwise, 64 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,753 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,888 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,784 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; receipts, 280 bales; shipments, 574 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 1879, 29,840 bales; 1878, 19,174 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 3,160 bales; shipments, 5,907 bales; sales, 3,400 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 98 9-16 for money, [illegible]

[illegible]

A QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.

Roger M. Sherman appeared yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, and made a motion, in the case of the United States against Hutton & Landon, [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 9.

SENATE.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported a substitute for the bill heretofore recommended to it to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

PAYMENTS TO CAPT. EADS.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill, with amendment, making provision for the payment of sums of money, heretofore appropriated to James B. Eads and his associates, for the construction of jetties and other works at the South Pass of the Mississippi. The bill was passed.

THE USE OF TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The President pro tem. announced the pending bill to be the bill from the House to prohibit military interference at elections.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, called attention to specified clauses of the Constitution with regard to elections and the powers of the President, and caused to be read the statutes authorizing the appointment of Marshals and defining their duties, and also the laws authorizing the President to employ military and naval forces to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and execute the laws. These acts were, he said, passed respectively during the Administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln. He likewise caused to be read the act of 1865, which imposes fine and imprisonment on any military, naval, or civil officer who brings troops or armed men to the polls, unless to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace, and which makes it unlawful for them to prescribe or attempt to prescribe the qualifications of voters. Mr. Edmunds also called attention to sections from the acts of 1866, 1870, and 1871, authorizing the President to employ the Army and naval forces and the Militia to protect voters in the exercise of their rights, and to punish persons who fraudulently vote at Congressional elections. Other laws were referred to, including that which prohibits any portion of the Army from being used as a *posse comitatus* for the execution of laws, unless its employment is expressly authorized by the Constitution and act of Congress in certain cases and under certain circumstances. Mr. Edmunds then read extracts from the *Federalist* to show that Hamilton and Madison maintained that the Government ought to possess the means for its own preservation, and that Congress has power over the election of members of the House of Representatives. Quotations were also read from President Jackson's Message of 1833, relative to the obstructions to the execution of the laws in South Carolina, and from the writings of Judge Story, to show that the duty of the Government became the measure of its power.

Mr. Edmunds said he had read from the Constitution and from a series of laws those parts which bore on the power of the Executive Department to show that from the beginning of the Government it had been conceded and maintained that wherever there is law there must be power to carry it into effect. And there still existed express authority for the President to exert the military powers of the Government wherever the execution of the law, on all occasions and everywhere, is obstructed by combinations too powerful for the civil authorities to suppress. The United States Marshals, too, have express power to command all necessary assistance in the performance of their duty, the power being the same as that of Sheriffs of the respective States. The Executive was not a tyrant, but a civil officer, and was authorized to exercise all the force at his command for the due execution of the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, which he is bound to preserve, protect, and defend. The preservation of the peace was not arbitrary. The state of order and tranquillity was found in the due enforcement of the laws. President Jackson announced the possession of the power conferred by the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, when in 1833 the people of South Carolina set up their will and dominion against the execution of the national laws. The same arguments and pretexts, the same defiance, the same claim of the exercise of State sovereignty and State rights—the same old heresies are reproduced on all occasions, and often in the same language that was employed at that time. He repeated there was express authority to exert all the force of which the Republic is capable to prevent infractions of the law. If the elections fail or are prevented, what becomes of the Republic and the liberty of its citizens? Justice may fail; the courts may be closed by armed bands; but when the power of the law overcomes opposition, nobody has lost anything except by delay. But if you destroy the fountain of power, the Republic is at an end. If, therefore, there be any distinction between one part of the law and another, when the military and civil power should be particularly exerted on occasions when a citizen of the Republic is to perform a public trust, as a component part of the Republic, and when he can freely and honestly participate in the choice of members of the House of Representatives, as well as in the choice of members of the Legislature, which elects United States Senators, the law of 1798 afforded all necessary power to protect the citizen from violence, and in the possession of his rights, and covered all the power or none to protect, preserve, and defend the Constitution, and maintain the public tranquillity. If we, said Mr. Edmunds, surrender at this time one thing esteemed to be so small by some, and so great by those who seek to carry their scheme through, we surrender all. If you follow the red rag in the title of the bill, for fear the people will think that you are opposed to liberty unless you pass a bill prohibiting military interference at elections, the capture of power would be at a very cheap rate. Mr. Edmunds then proceeded to analyze the bill, and said that the preamble was contradictory of its body. The preamble declared that "the presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections," while the body of the bill declared that troops might be present at the polls even on election days, in the manner and under the circumstances the Constitution provides. If the preamble be true, the body is false.

Mr. Edmunds said, in reply to the Senators who had preceded him, that the Government does not enter a State. It is in every fibre of the muscle of every man. He wished it was in the hearts of all men of the Republic. [Applause.] The bill reflected the doctrines of those who supported it, namely, that this Government, nearly a century old, hoary with renown, after so long vindicating its right to exist, should be treated as an extraneous neighbor, and sometimes as a friend or foe. "I denounce such a doctrine," said Mr. Edmunds. "The Army is, in the end, the power of the law. Men have denounced the affirmative power of the Constitution to regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, and by sophistry they fritter away the traditions of the Constitution, and deny the teachings of its framers, and say there is no liberty unless it be obtained by the supremacy of State rights. Was there not a scheme on foot to prevent appeals from State to Federal courts, thus taking away the rights of citizens? Where are you going to stop? I have seen within the last two or three days in this chamber another step to deprive a portion of the people of their rights. I have seen the majority of this body enter upon the consideration of a measure violative of the traditions of the Senate, the spirit of the Constitution, and the safety of the Republic, and designed to overturn the decision that gave to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Kellogg] his seat in order that a different man may take his place. Do you in a mandatory manner in your hour of triumph intend to sweep away everything which the wisdom of our fathers achieved and the valor of their sons preserved? The bill before us was the first step in that direction. There is somewhere in the Constitution, unless we go into anarchy, a power which, in spite of threats, will stand as a bulwark against the effort to break down the Constitution and laws, and when you recover from your emotions you will have the peace of which the act of 1865 speaks. But you will have peace at the polls only when you recognize by deed, as well as by word, the political equality of all citizens, and the free right of lawfully voting under the law and for the law. It will not be the peace of the reign of terror and of the grave, but the peace of justice and liberty assured in legal form for the expression of the public will, when bygones will be bygones, and peace and harmony everywhere prevail." [Applause.]

MR. BLAINE ON STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said:

Mr. President: I want to make a single remark on the bill itself, if there is to be a vote upon it, although my remarks may be merely a repetition of what has been so admirably said by the honorable Senator from Vermont. I desire simply to put a punctuation point in the progress of things as they are now going on, and that punctuation point is to mark the high tide which the ancient doctrine of State rights is reaching in this chamber and in this Congress. This question has engaged the attention of the American people for just about 50 years. It has had its ups and its downs, its victories and its defeats. It was strangled for the time by Jackson. It was dallied with by Van Buren. It rose to full strength under Polk and Pierce and Buchanan. It marshaled itself for a deadly struggle under Breckinridge, and, if I mistake not, a majority of Senators who sit on that side of the Chamber supported Breckinridge when he embodied that deadly heresy. In whatever there was in the issue between Calhoun and Jackson, that side of the Senate Chamber represents Calhoun. Whatever there was in the contest dividing the Democratic Party between Breckinridge and Douglas, that side of the chamber represents all the evil there was in the policy of Breckinridge, and I desire here to affirm and point out, that there never was before the rebellion—there never was at any time in the history of this country—any such assertion of State rights—any such assertion of mastery of the State Government over the Federal Government in its own domain as is here asserted by the heirs lineal of Calhoun and of Breckinridge. I shall not debate this bill. It were useless. It has been exhaustively debated. The whole measure is a removal of the Federal Government from its proper domain and the installation of the States into degrees of power that were not dreamed of by Calhoun and were not asserted by Breckinridge. We thought there had been something gained on this question in a costly war and in amendments to the Constitution; but the tide, as it now sweeps, is on the ebb, and the power of the Union—the power of the Federal Government—was never so weak as these laws and these proceedings will make it. Pass this bill! While warning off the National Government from all interference or control over its own elections, you voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls. You voted down on the other bill a proposition that armed men should not come to the polls with the expressed intent of interfering with the rights of voters, and you did it under the paltry quibble that it was not within the constitutional power of the United States Government to warn bloody-handed ruffians from the polls, where the Representatives in the Federal Congress were being chosen. Pass this bill! Pass it as the triumph of the reactionary party against the spirit of the Union! Pass it in defiance of all the lessons and all the teachings that have come from a bloody and abortive rebellion! Pass it, and mark it as a high tide of that reaction which, were it to rise higher, could lead only to another and formidable rebellion against the legitimate authority of the Union!

HON. ZACH. CHANDLER SPEAKS.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said: History is repeating itself to-day. There is a proverbial saying that the Bourbons never learn anything and never forget anything. The proverb is very applicable to the Bourbons of this country. In 1857, he said, the Bourbons had control of this Government. You had a majority in both Houses, a majority in the Supreme Court, and the whole of this Government was under your control. You brought up the repeal of the Missouri compromise and forced your Northern men then, as you are doing now, to vote for that repeal and you did it by the same means. Then, Sir, you crowded your men till you crowded them off the bridge. In 1857, when I took my seat in this body with Jeff. Davis [laughter] there were 44 Democrats, 20 Republicans, and two Independents in this body. Of those Democrats, 28 were from the Southern States, 16 from the Northern States, and two Independent. Then, as now, the Independents in this body, upon every question connected with slavery, voted with the South. You, in caucus, then decreed that Stephen A. Douglas, because he asserted that he did not care whether slavery was voted up or down, should be degraded from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and there were but three Northern men out of the 16 who dared to resist caucus dictation. And you did degrade him and put him off that committee. Then you crowded your men off the bridge, and they sank to a man into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. Sir, of those 16 members, not a solitary man from the North ever came up to the surface of the waters of oblivion. You crowded them off the bridge; you compelled them to vote for measures which the North could not, and would not, withstand. Sir, to-day you are doing the self-same thing. To-day we have in this body 41 Democrats, 30 Republicans, and 1 Independent. To-day, as 22 years ago, on all questions connected with State rights, the Independent Party as a unit votes with the Democratic Party. To-day you have, as I said, 42 members in this body—41 leaving out the Independent part. You have 12 members from the North, and they are arranged thus: From California, one; from Indiana, now as then, two; from New-Jersey two, now as then; from Ohio you have two, you had but one then; from Oregon you have two now, and you had two then; from Pennsylvania you have one now, you had one then; from Rhode Island you have none now, but you have one from Connecticut and one from New-York.

As I said, history is to-day repeating itself, and you are to-day repeating what you did in 1857—you are crowding your men off the bridge. And the men of to-day, as the men of 1857, will sink into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. Look at the change that has taken place since that time. Sir, the people are more thoroughly aroused to-day against this doctrine—this heresy of State rights—than they were from 1857 to 1861. You proposed to pension Jefferson Davis, and every single one of your Northern allies voted to pension him. You eulogized him as a patriot to be compared side by side with Washington and all the patriots of the Revolution, and every one of your Northern allies voted yea. After the close of the rebellion you claimed that you were poor and suffering, and we found you poor and suffering; we found you ragged and poor, and we clothed you; we put upon you the robe of American citizenship, which you had forfeited, and we killed for you the fatted calf and invited you to the feast, supposing that you, after being clothed, were in your right mind. And when we invited you to the feast you said: "We have always owned that calf and you have no interest in it." [Laughter.] Now you inform us that you are going to repeal all the Republican measures. What is the job you have undertaken? You are going to undo all that the Republican Party has done. Where do you begin? Do you begin at Appomattox or before? It is very important to know where you commence, and then to know where you propose to stop. You have undertaken a very large job for a party of your size, and with the people who are to sit as judges upon your acts. You have undertaken to unseat a man in this body. But you will deny that you have undertaken the job—you have simply undertaken to investigate the case of a Senator on this floor that has been decided by the highest tribunal that could act on that question. Sir, there are 12 Senators on that side of the house that every man on this side believes have poorer titles to their seats than the honorable Senator from Louisiana has to his. By fraud and violence you occupy your seats; now, show us the road to vacate seats in this body, if you dare!

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut—I call the Senator to order.

Mr. Chandler—Very well, Sir; I will take your point of order.

Mr. Eaton—My point is, that the Senator from Michigan is entirely out of order when he says that 12 Senators on this floor hold their seats by fraud and violence.

Mr. Chandler—I did not say that. I said they hold their seats by a poorer title.

Mr. Eaton—You said fraud and violence.

Mr. Chandler—I said we believe it, and so I do believe, and so I have a right to believe.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, asked that the exact words be taken down.

The official reporter read the words as taken down by him and as given above.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, called upon Mr. Chandler to name the men who hold their seats by fraud and violence.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, hoped the question would be dropped.

Mr. Eaton said the remarks of the Senator from Michigan were insultingly out of order, and called for a ruling by the Chair.

The President pro tem. overruled the point of order.

There being considerable confusion in the chamber, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, asked for the enforcement of order, both in the Senate and in the gallery.

Order being restored, Mr. Chandler resumed as follows: I think every Senator on this side of the chamber believes that there are 12 Senators on that side who hold their titles to their seat upon a slimmer, poorer basis than my honored friend from Louisiana. That is what I intended to state—that it was our belief, and it is my belief, that their seats were obtained and are held by fraud and violence. That is what I now say. But, Mr. President, I did not rise to discuss this question. I simply rose to say to the other side, you have your day in court, make the most of it. Your time is short. The people of the North have taken this question in hand, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from one end of this land to the other, the people are aroused and alarmed at the statements that have been made, and the action that has been taken, in this Senate Chamber and in the other house within the last 60 days. Let me say to you, gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin* is written all over your brows. [Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the Chair.]

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was then passed in the precise form in which it came from the House—yeas 33, nays 23, as follows, [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*:]

Yeas—Messrs. *Bayard, Beck, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis* of West Virginia, *Eaton, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harris, Hereford, Houston, Johnston, Jonas, Jones* of Florida, *Kernan, Lamar, McDonald, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Withers*—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Hill of Colorado, Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom—23.

The following pairs were announced: Mr. Carpenter with Mr. Davis, of Illinois; Mr. Dawes with Mr. Hill, of Georgia; Mr. Jones of Nevada, with Mr. Farley; Mr. Ferry with Mr. Bailey, Mr. Paddock with Mr. Gordon, Mr. Bell with Mr. Williams, Mr. Hamlin with Mr. McPherson, Mr. Blaine with Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Kirkwood with Mr. Whyte. Messrs. Grover and Sharon were absent.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Senate took up the House bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and then, at 4:45 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMOVING POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature. Among the bills reported was one removing the political disabilities of J. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that this was the first time a citizen of the loyal City of Philadelphia had had occasion to ask pardon for the part which he had taken in the rebellion.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, thought that the Judiciary Committee should report something besides individual disability bills. Fourteen years after the war Congress was discussing private amnesty bills. Why not make a general amnesty bill, even though it included every man who had taken part in the rebellion? Why not wipe out the test oath, which those only who had been loyal had to take? What a farce was all this business since the so-called rebellion.

Shouts of "so-called" on the Republican side.

Mr. Cox—So called by you, gentlemen, and so called by me. Continuing, he said that there was no nation on the face of the earth which would not have granted grace and amnesty long ago. To hear gentlemen on the other side of the House laughing, one would suppose that they were sorry their arms had conquered the rebellion. He hoped the Judiciary Committee would report a general bill.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, said that it was not the first time the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Cox] had seemed to indicate his regret that he had been able to take the test oath while others of his colleagues could not. [Laughter.] There was no compulsion about taking the test oath. The gentleman might possibly take the other.

Mr. Cox—I do not quite understand what my sweet friend from Michigan means. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conger—The gentleman says that there is imposed upon him the necessity of taking the test oath; that he has been true and loyal. He has expressed a kind of regret that it should be so, not only to-day, but upon former occasions. He may take the other oath if this one offends him so much.

Mr. Cox said that the sweet singer of Michigan [laughter] was very harshly judged. It was the general suspicion that when that General took his breakfast he drank about a quart of lemon-juice. He [Mr. Cox] knew that there was sugar in the gentleman's nature. The gentleman was not a political Zulu, who dipped his spear-head in poison. He always dipped his spear in molasses, and was kind and gentle. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conger replied that the gentleman from New-York need not have soothed his feelings with so much pleasantry and sweetness and sugar and molasses and lemon-juice. That gentleman seemed to be familiar with the kind of juice he [Mr. Conger] took with his meats. He did not know the particular kind of juice the gentleman used. It might be the juice drawn from the broad fields of the West. [Laughter.]

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, put an end to the discussion by demanding the previous question, and the bill was passed.

THE SILVER BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Warner Silver bill, and was addressed by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, in advocacy of the bill, and in favor of a double standard. He argued that the bill demonetizing silver was unconstitutional. If Congress had the constitutional power to stop the coinage of silver, it also had the power to stop the coinage of gold, and that would be another way of starving the Government to death. He did not want worthless money. He wanted cheap money and dear property. Now, money was dear and property cheap, so that money was master and king, and property went begging at a discount. He characterized the demonetization of silver as a great international conspiracy of men who had fixed incomes, as against, and in opposition to, those who own the great bulk of property in the world. He also criticised the act of 1869 to strengthen public credit.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, inquired if Mr. Weaver had not voted, in 1868, for Gen. Grant.

Mr. Weaver replied that he had.

Mr. Mitchell then inquired if the act of 1869 had not been based upon the platform upon which Gen. Grant had been elected.

Mr. Weaver replied that he did not so understand it. He acknowledged that he had been then in the same situation that a great many of his friends were now, and knew nothing about this financial question. But he had received new light, and believed the act of 1869 to be a great public wrong. It amounted to little less than a robbery of the people, Gen. Grant and the Republican Party to the contrary notwithstanding. He proceeded to speak in opposition to the national banking system.

Messrs. Conger of Michigan, Wilber of New-York, Fisher of Pennsylvania, and other Republican members, interposed a number of questions which called forth the remark from Mr. Weaver that, though he was willing to answer them one by one, he did not want the whole syndicate at him at once. [Laughter.] Mr. Weaver continued his argument against the national bank system, which he said was a monstrosity in the history of legislation. He then passed on to a consideration of the Resumption act, which he characterized as another step in that trinity of infamies that had been fastened on the American people. Passing on to the Silver Remonetization act passed a year or two ago, he said that a conspiracy had been entered into by the New-York Clearing-house that silver should not be received unless it was to be paid back in kind. That had been done after a certain man, who was now traveling abroad, [alluding to Gen. Grant,] had written a letter from Smyrna advising the business men of the country, in case of the passage of the Bland Silver bill, to combine to defeat its operation. There had been a great deal of talk in this House about "revolution," but as an ex-soldier who had fought under that man Grant, he must say that that advice to the American people to resist a constitutionally passed law by combining to defeat it, amounted to revolution, and revolution of the highest order. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Not only that, but the Secretary of the Treasury had struck hands with Wall-street and Lombard-street, and said that he would not pay out silver. He [Mr. Weaver] would offer at the proper time an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be paid out, without discrimination, the standard silver coin the same as gold coin in liquidation of the coin obligation of the Government. He denied that the Greenback Party was an inflation party. It was in favor of gold, silver, and legal-tender paper money, all issued by the Government, (not by banking associations,) and all of full legal-tender qualities. It was not in favor of any wild scheme. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. De La Matyr] had introduced a bill, but had disclaimed that it was his bill or that he introduced it, and yet not an indecent allusion which a man dare use on this floor had been omitted about that gentleman.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and the House, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

A system of pneumatic tubes was to take the place of telegraph lines in Paris on the 1st of May for the transmission of messages from one part of the city to another. The charge is 50 centimes, or 10 cents, for open, and 75 centimes for sealed messages, which are written on blank forms and may contain any number of words.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN LOUISIANA.

GRANT'S CHANCES IN THE STATE—DEMOCRATIC INDIFFERENCE TOWARD TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In The New-York Times of April 19 I find a carefully-prepared and very complete résumé of the prevailing feeling in regard to the probable candidates of the two great political parties in the approaching Presidential campaign. Your conclusion, drawn from intelligent and unbiased correspondents all over the country, is that Grant will undoubtedly be the candidate of the Republican Party, and that indications point to the renomination of Tilden by the Democrats. In this you are undoubtedly correct, and your masterly presentation of the subject will go far toward enabling the masses to shape their political steps understandingly.

What I desire to point out, however, in this communication is an unintentional error into which your New-Orleans correspondent of the above date has fallen. He is correct when he defines Louisiana Democracy as a heterogeneous combination of all those discordant elements that are opposed to Federal military interference, or, indeed, to Federal influence in any shape, and that if it was for the common hatred of the Yankee it would be an impotent party, and too insignificant to promulgate a platform. But your correspondent errs when he says that Republicans here generally consider their election of an Elector in 1880 an impossibility, and that the negro exodus has destroyed their numerical superiority.

The fact is that the Republicans look upon the nomination of Tilden by the Democrats as a foregone conclusion, and they are so well aware of the dispiriting and unnerving influence this nomination would have upon the rank and file of the so-called Democracy—they are so well aware of the utter lack of enthusiasm evinced at the mention of his name in connection with the Presidency all over the State, that, instead of despairing, they feel confident that if Grant is the Republican nominee they will be able to carry the eight Electors that the State is entitled to for him. You can have no idea of the utter indifference, or even distaste, with which Tilden is regarded by the Democrats of Louisiana. Thousands upon thousands of straight-laced Bourbons would vote for Grant in preference to him. The ex-Confederate element, which is quite strong in New-Orleans, is especially pronounced in this matter—they prefer Grant to Tilden. This preference is so well understood that a lately published address of the Grant Campaign Committee to the voters of the State lays particular stress upon it. The soldiers of the late Confederacy bear no ill-will to Grant; they respect him and rather like him, as brave men always do like other brave men by whom they are overcome in honest warfare. I have sounded numbers of leading ex-Confederates on the subject, and the unvarying reply has been: "If Hancock is nominated by us, we will vote for him; but if our convention nominates another professional politician, we'll go for Grant. We have had enough of politicians."

My deliberate opinion, arrived at after a careful survey of the field, is that even after losing a few thousand negro votes by the present exodus, the gain of dissatisfied Democratic votes will be so great at the next Presidential election that the Republican Party will find no difficulty in carrying the State for Grant by a little more than the ordinary majority that an impartial census would clearly entitle her to. There is a slight preponderance of colored voters over whites in the State, say about 5,000; and, besides, there are from 8,000 to 10,000 white Republicans in New-Orleans alone. Add to this a few thousand ex-Confederate soldiers and a number of cool, practical business men in the cities and towns of the State who would prefer Grant to Tilden, and there is no doubt about the result—provided, always, that shot-guns do not enter into the canvass. Heretofore they have done so to a considerable extent, but whether they will do it next year depends a good deal upon who is United States Marshal for Louisiana.

F. HEIDERHOFF.

New-Orleans, La., Sunday, May 4, 1879.

THE GOODYEAR COMPANY'S PATENT.

AN EXPLANATION IN BEHALF OF THE DENTISTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements made in your paper of 4th inst. in the article signed "Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company, by E. Ernst Cadus, Secretary," and also those made by "M. D." in your issue of April 30, are so incorrect and so unfair that I send you page 169 of the "Contemporary Biography of New-York," and I ask you, in simple justice to the dental profession in this country, to publish the portion relating to Dr. Thomas Bryan Gunning's legal contest with, and complete defeat of, Josiah Bacon and his employers.

J. A. B.

"The World's Fair held in London in 1851, contained several exhibits of artificial teeth set on plastic bases or plates, but nothing approaching to the hard rubber, for which an American patent was granted to Nelson Goodyear in May of the same year. His brother Charles obtained his first idea of applying it to artificial teeth while in Europe to attend the fair, and experiments were subsequently made to adapt it for use in the mouth, but with no useful result until 1857, and this of little importance for two or three years later. In 1861 Dr. Gunning purchased the right to use the Goodyear patents through all their extensions. In June, 1864, the patents had less than a year to run, but a new one for the application of the rubber to artificial teeth was obtained on the ground that one John A. Cummings had perfected the process in 1855. This patent, having a 17-year term, extended the monopoly from 14 years to 30, that is, to 1881, and to enforce this, the Goodyear patents being extended seven years, a license was given to use both sets of patents, so that the Goodyear patents [illegible]. This was resisted by many who admitted the validity of the Goodyear patents, but suits were brought, and the Cummings patent sustained by the United States Circuit Court in Boston, in 1866. As Dr. Gunning would not be made an example of submission to what he deemed an illegal claim, several bills in equity were filed against him, but the company rested as soon as his answers were filed. In the Autumn of 1871 the case known as the 'Gardner appeal' was presented to the dentists, who rallied to its support, as urgently advised by leading members of the profession. But the United States Supreme Court decided adversely to the dentists, and affirmed the Cummings patent on May 5, 1872, the day the Goodyear patents expired. The company then commenced another (the fourth) suit, against Dr. Gunning, who, finding that his patent counsel had accepted a retainer from his opponents and could not appear for him, instructed his attorney to do so instead. Gunning's desire was to have the decision in the Gardner case recalled, and he offered to break the Cummings patent if the American Dental Association would co-operate with him. As this offer was not accepted, it was impossible to form a combination to bring the company to a fair fight on the merits of the case. Dr. Gunning, therefore, decided to force the company to a settlement with himself. The result was, that rather than have the answer which he had dictated filed, they acknowledged his right to do as he had done, and stipulated that he should use all the improvements claimed under their patents without molestation in the future. Their bill was dismissed by Judge Woodruff Oct. 19, 1872, the company paying the taxed costs. Dr. Gunning had warned the dentists against the Gardner appeal case. Now, although his personal interest in the matter was at an end, he still earnestly desired to relieve them from unjust exaction. Having submitted the matter to Charles O'Conor, Dr. Gunning sought Judge Black and gave him full explanations, together with Mr. O'Conor's written views. Judge Black then determined to make the motion before the Supreme Court, and it being shown that the counsel on both sides of the Gardner case had been paid by the complainant, on March 3, 1873, the court dismissed that case and recalled its mandate, although it had issued to the Circuit Court. This is the first instance in which the Supreme Court of the United States ever revoked its decision. By this revocation the dentists were again at liberty to contest the Cummings patent."

INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DEATH CLAIMS ENTITLED TO PRIORITY OF PAYMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Reading your admirable editorial in Saturday's issue as to the distribution of the estates of insolvent life insurance companies, I think the following quotations from high authorities may be instructive:

Chancellor Runyon, in holding that death-claims were entitled to preference, under the charter of the New-Jersey Mutual, whereby the amount due on premium notes was declared to be a fund subject to call for the payment of debts, says:

"The case of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company (11 Hun., 96,) is cited as an adverse decision. The court, indeed, there held that a death-claim due before the insolvency was not entitled to preference in payment over the claims for return of premiums, but the distribution was under the New-York statute, and the court took pains to establish the position that the company was not a mutual one, although it provided for participation by policy-holders in the profits of its business."

The Attorney-General, in his opinion accompanying the proposed bill urging priority of payment for death-claims, says:

"The justice of this rule may be questioned by many, but the reasons for it are well stated in a recent opinion of the Chancellor of New-Jersey in ordering distribution of the assets of the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company. The reason for legislation on the subject is found in the fact that some of the courts of this State have ruled that such claims are not entitled to preference. (11 Hun., 96. Opinion of Judge Learned in the matter of the New-York State Life.) These decisions appear to be founded on the absence of a statute giving such a preference."

It will be seen that Chancellor Runyon declines to follow the case in 11 Hun., 96—first, because the distribution is under the New-York statute; secondly, because the Security Life Company was not a mutual company; thirdly, because the charter of the New-Jersey Mutual, under which these contracts were made, fixed the relative rights of death-claims (or debts) and the equitable claims of current policy-holders for the return of the unearned portion of premiums paid. It is evident, also, that the Attorney-General misconceives the extent of this decision, and supposes it to declare a principle of equity jurisprudence instead of a mere construction of a particular contract, (charter of the New-Jersey Mutual,) and that he admits that the statute of New-York does not now give a preference to death-claims. My third and last quotation is from the recent opinion of Charles O'Conor on the Tennessee Railway bonds, page 106:

"Scarcely any proposition has been sanctioned so frequently and by such emphatic determinations of our highest judicial tribunal as that the law of a State at the time a contract is made enters into the contract and forms part of it, in such manner that the obligation of the contract as thus constituted cannot be impaired by subsequent legislation. It would hardly be decorous to occupy attention by citing authorities to this point. (8 Wallace, U. S. R., 64.)"

In the bill of the Attorney-General, the relative rights not only of all parties to existing contracts is proposed to be altered in this unjust way by subsequent legislation, but the third section proposes to apply this act to "the distribution of assets of insolvent life insurance companies at the time of its passage;" that is, by legislation to alter the rights of parties in funds seized by the court for distribution to those to whom they of right belonged at the time of seizure. The absolute injustice and unconstitutionality of such legislation is so manifest, that "it would hardly be decorous to occupy attention by citing authorities to this point."

RAPHAEL J. MOSES, Jr.

New-York, Sunday, May 4, 1879.

THE INVINCIBLE GUARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, on the second page, you publish an extract from the London *Telegraph*, which appeared in that paper over the suggestive initials "D. B." It is certain that up to the time of the Crimean war it was generally believed by Frenchmen that the words "*La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas*" were used at Waterloo either by Cambronne or some one else, and this belief was the occasion of a very clever calembour. "The Guard" was, it seems, at the siege of Sebastopol exempt from detail as sappers and miners, and was consequently having a "soft thing," comparatively, all the rest of the French Army taking their turn at the ditches. "La Garde," however, found chalked up one morning at their quarters in very legible characters the following parody on their old legend: "*La Garde demeure (ici) et ne se rend pas (aux tranchées.)*"

LE RIDICULE DANS L'HISTOIRE.

Astoria, Monday, May 5, 1879.

BEAUTIES WON BY TITLES.

THE WIFE OF PRINCE LUCIEN MURAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in The Times of last Monday a long and interesting article copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette* concerning American girls who have wedded distinguished foreigners. The marriage of Miss Fraser to Prince Lucien Murat is, however, mentioned much briefer than the subject deserves.

Miss Fraser was a Philadelphia lady of Scotch extraction. She was one of the many links between the United States and the imperial court of France, where she was allowed to rank as the wife of a prince of the blood. She made a love match. The year she exchanged the name of Fraser for that of Murat the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were at a low ebb; Caroline, the widow of King Joachim, the youngest sister of Napoleon, and the mother-in-law of Miss Fraser, was dying in poverty in Trieste; Louis Napoleon was a mooning adventurer, in debt and difficulties, and dependent for nerve and sustenance on the beautiful Mrs. Gordon, whom at Ham he charged Louis Blanc to kiss for him; Charlotte, the widow of Louis Charles, eldest son of the King of Holland and Queen Hortense, and the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, was following her scandalous downhill career in the Eternal City. She had been the Delilah of Leopold Robert, the painter, who died in a paroxysm of jealousy which she excited. The Pope contemplated banishing her from the States of the Church. Mme. Bonaparte Wyse was the paramour of an Irish officer, Capt. Johnstone, in a garret in the Rue de Rivoli, along with her two daughters. Lucien's sons, Pierre and Antoine, were filibusters with no fixed home, and held in opprobrium wherever they went. The one bright spot in the darkened sky was the marriage, at Florence, of Jerome Napoleon's daughter, Mathilde, to Prince Demidoff. Mathilde, then a young woman of superb beauty and brilliant accomplishments, came with her wealthy Russian husband to Paris to agitate for her family, and to open a Bonapartist salon, to which M. Thiers promised to bring his friends.

While she was shining in Parisian society, and as a subject of Czar Nicholas, and a cousin of his son-in-law, defying the Police of Louis Phillippe, Lucien Murat was trying to eke out a subsistence for himself and his young wife by teaching French to American Quakers. Mrs. Murat was an estimable, but not loveable woman. The Scot is the most respectable but the least amiable member of the Celtic family, and there was much of Scotland in the mental complexion and the instincts of this princess of the blood that was to be. She was imbued with the prose of the Quakers among whom she lived. The Caledonian redness had faded into drab in "the City of Brotherly Love." She was very prim and reserved, and a sharper woman about money never lived. The rapacity of the Murat family, of which, after Prince Achille's death, (he also married an American girl,) she was the head, pressed severely on the last Princess. Lucien and his wife profited by the favor which their daughter Anna enjoyed at the Tuileries to make hay and enrich themselves and their children, one of whom had married a Mr. Garden.

It is to the honor of the Princess that she never abandoned the religious principles of her youth when stupid Spanish superstition, which was incarnate in the Empress, reigned at the Tuileries. The American Princess brought her children up to believe in a rational form of Christianity, but was not able to induce her sons to practice it. They are sad scamps, with the vices of the different countries by which they are connected by blood and education, and few of the virtues. One of them having outrun the sheriff in France, has gone to live on his wife's relatives in Mingrelia. Another serves as a soldier in Algeria. Their mother lived in communion with the Reformed Church of France up to the eve of her decease. It was then decided that it would be of political utility to transfer her to the Romish fold, in order to take her remains to St Augustin's and have a mass, attended by Bonapartists, celebrated for her soul's repose. Anna, her youngest daughter and, at the present time, Duchess de Mouchy, to disarm the jealousy of the Empress Eugenie, embraced the Catholic religion. As a neophyte she was instructed by the ill-starred Abbé Duguerry, who at the same time catechised the Prince Imperial, and prepared him for the first Communion.

The American Princess and her sister, Miss Fraser, resided together after the breakdown of the empire. Their lodgings were near the town-house of the Duchess De Mouchy, for whom the old ladies overhauled the butler's and cook's accounts, looked after the nurses and the governess, and saw that the *chef* applied his skill in the interests of economy.

New-York, Tuesday, May 6, 1879. J. H. H.

A FEW CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, as a historian and genealogist, to correct some errors which appeared in the article entitled "Beauties Won by Titles," published in The Times of Monday last, (5th inst.) In the first place, the paragraph relating to the Marquesa D'Yrujo, is somewhat ambiguous. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* calls the lady's father, Thomas McKean, "the then Chief-Justice." If the writer means that Thomas McKean was Chief-Justice of the United States, it is an error, as he never held that office. He was Chief-Justice, however, of Pennsylvania, and subsequently Governor—1799-1808. The correspondent further states that Miss McKean was a belle during "Madison's Administration." We will presume Washington's was meant, and that "Madison's" is a typographical error.

Further on it is stated that Miss Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, married the Hon. David Erskine, "afterward Earl of Buchan!" Another mistake. Mr. Erskine became second Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, County Cornwall. The Earl of Buchan represents another branch of the Erskines. Lord Erskine's son, John Cadwalader Erskine, is the fourth and present Baron, having succeeded his brother in May, 1877.

Again, he speaks of Mary McTavish (great-granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton,) as a "Baltimore belle," and, for some inexplicable reason, separates her from her family and places her near the end of the article. Richard Caton, who married Mary, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was the father of four daughters, viz., Mary, Louisa, Emily, and Bessie Caton. The eldest, Mary Caton, married Robert Patterson, brother of the lately deceased Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, and after his death the beautiful widow became the wife of the superannuated Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India, and twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Louisa Caton married first "Lord," not "Sir," Felton Bathurst Hervey, son of the Marquis of Bristol, and afterward the Marquis of Carmarthen, subsequently Duke of Leeds. Bessie Caton married the Viscount Stafford, (another Howard whose line is now extinct.) Neither of the three titled sisters left any issue. Emily Caton, a sister, not mentioned in the article referred to, married John McTavish, British Consul at Baltimore, and their daughter Mary, whom your correspondent designates as a "Baltimore Belle," left America at the age of 18, and was placed under the care of her aunt, the Marchioness of Wellesley. At the age of 19 she was presented at court, and soon after married the Hon. Harry Howard, not the "Hon. Henry John Howland," the youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle. Mr. Howard was attached to the English Legation at The Hague. They subsequently separated, and after the separation, by the death of his elder brother, Harry Howard became Lord Morpeth, and eventually Earl of Carlisle.

The correspondent has omitted to mention the marriage of Miss Meta, daughter of Henry C. McCall, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Count Albert Driesbach, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1871. Countess Driesbach has been spoken of by the German papers as the "Belle of Berlin."

WHARTON DICKINSON.

Honesdale, Penn., Tuesday, May 6, 1879.

REAL ESTATE ON THE RISE.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Dispatch, May 6.

A peculiar and startling phenomenon has been disturbing the farming community of the locality known as the "Big Swamp" in the Town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County. On the farm of a man named Vandyperkee, which is or was until recently composed entirely of level or low land, small hills are gradually rising in several places. Since this remarkable thing was first noticed, one or two of these hills have grown to be 8 or 10 feet high and about 25 feet in width. Rocks are also upheaving all over the farm. When standing near one of these hills a rumbling sound is heard and a quaking of the earth constantly felt. The farmers thereabouts are becoming alarmed, and lands in that vicinity are offered at extremely low prices, with no takers.

THE JAILER'S DAUGHTER.

HOW SHE ELOPED WITH HER FATHER'S PRISONER.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, May 3.

The escape of the Kilbourn burglar, John Wood, from the Columbia County Jail at Portage City night before last, together with the coincident disappearance of Sheriff Conklin's young daughter of 17, were recorded yesterday. As supposed at the time, subsequent events have proved that it was a genuine elopement. The girl had fallen in love with her father's prisoner, had let him out during the night, and, dressed as a boy, had fled south with him along the railway as far as the woods two miles north of Arlington, where, at 3 P. M. yesterday, they were captured.

It appears that a little before 12 o'clock Thursday night, Sheriff Conklin, who lives at the Columbia County Jail, thought he heard a noise below, he being in bed in the second story. On rising and going down stairs he found the front door open. He had, on going to bed at about 10 o'clock, locked it, leaving the key on the inside of the door. He also found the five doors from the hall to the cell in which the prisoner John Wood (who had been arrested in Kilbourn in January last on a charge of burglary at the railroad ticket office) was confined unlocked, and that Wood was gone. He also found that his second daughter, a girl of about 17 years, who had been sleeping when he went to bed, in a room on the first floor adjoining the parlor, had vacated her room, and that the window of her bedroom was open. The keys of the various doors between the hall and the cell had been left the evening before in their usual place in a small locked closet, which had been opened and the keys taken. At first it was reported that none of her clothes were missing except an old dress, a pair of shoes, and a small shawl, and there were some circumstances from which it was charitably believed that she had been forced to yield up the keys and been herself spirited away. But on further investigation it was found that one of her best dresses, her best shoes, and her best hat were gone. It had been also found that Thursday evening she purchased at one of the stores a small suit of men's clothes, too small for Wood, with a blue shirt, saying that her father was going to give the clothes to a boy who had worked for him, and that the shirt was for a prisoner. Tracks show that she got out of the bed-room window, and a woman's track beside a man's track pointed away from the jail.

Telegrams were sent out in all directions, and descriptive postal cards mailed by every morning train. In the latter, the father described his daughter as follows:

"My daughter is 17 years old, tall and slim, dark hair and eyes, with bangs. None of her clothes are missing, but an old dress and shoes she wore yesterday, and the night-dress she had on last night."

Wood is a handsome young fellow, the beau-ideal of the average stage-robbing dime-novel hero, and he doubtless smote the pretty, romantic little girl's heart at first sight. The Sheriff said his daughter was never known to have had any communication with him, but the result proves that Mr. Conklin has not kept as good watch of his daughter as he has of his prisoners. It now turns out that decidedly amorous messages passed between Wood and the girl, the notes being hidden in the specially-prepared food. Wood was a general favorite, and was apparently assisted by the other prisoners, who now assert that they have have all along been cognizant of the progress of events; and it is hinted that the girl had made arrangements by which there should be a general jail delivery that night, it being only frustrated by the Sheriff being awakened.

Sheriff Conklin and Mr. A. Thompson started in pursuit first thing in the morning down the Madison Road. A short distance this side of Arlington they found where her hair had been cut and burned, and they had breakfasted. A little way further on Mr. Thompson discovered two men trying to escape observation in a small ravine. He started toward them, when they broke into a run, but were soon overtaken, and ordered to throw up their hands at the point of a revolver. Wood, who was at once recognized as one of them, said there was no use in that as he was unarmed. The other person turned out to be Miss Conklin, dressed in a suit of man's clothes. When the officer ordered them to stop or he would shoot, she said, "Shoot!" They were brought to Portage with a team last evening, and both placed in confinement. When locking Wood up last night, the slamming of the door jarred out a section of the grating, which he had pulled out and placed back. A further examination brought to light two case-knives made into files, some black paint, and two skeleton keys.

A SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE.

SHARP EPITHETS APPLIED TO AN HONORABLE MEMBER.

There was an exciting episode in the Illinois House of Representatives on the afternoon of the 1st inst., which the correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thus describes:

"Mr. Gross had called up his bill No. 240, bearing the inoffensive title of 'A bill for an act in relation to weights and measures.' Like the present law, it makes the Secretary of State the sealer of weights and measures, but also provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to contract with such manufacturers as he may select for their ability and experience for the making and furnishing of so many sets of weights and measures and so many balances as may be wanting and necessary to supply those counties that are not yet provided with a proper and efficient set of standard weights and measures, and further requires that counties shall buy these weights and measures.

"Mr. Herrington, in debating the measure, charged that it was a steal, and intimated pretty broadly that the Secretary of State was in collusion with some favored foundryman or manufacturer, and that Mr. Gross was representing them here as attorney.

"Mr. Gross said that the bill was drawn by Capt. J. M. Adair and the Assistant Secretary of State, and it was a simple bill.

"Mr. Butterworth, of Winnebago, a wealthy manufacturer, said he would put up $25,000 at this moment to obtain the privileges conferred by this bill on the Secretary of State.

"Mr. Gross, in closing the debate, grew rather warm in repelling the insinuations of Mr. Herrington, and the latter interrupting and repeating his insinuation, Mr. Gross, rolling up his sleeves, shouted, 'I say you're a liar, Sir,' and after repeating the word liar several times added, 'an infamous, red-headed liar.' Mr. Herrington retorted, 'It is an act of scoundrelism to introduce such a bill—such a barefaced steal. I hold myself personally responsible for the statement anywhere.'

"Mr. Herrington moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and the proposition prevailed by an overwhelming majority.

"During the discussion, the presence on the floor was observed of the manufacturer alleged to be principally interested in the bill. While the heated words were passing between Messrs. Herrington and Gross, the acting Speaker, Mr. Matthews, pounded vigorously with his gavel in a vain effort to restore order."

AN OBSERVATORY ON MOUNT ETNA.

From the London Athenæum, April 26.

It is in contemplation to establish an observatory on Mount Etna, and the work of constructing it will probably be commenced in the month of June next. The scheme originated at the instance of Prof. Tacchini, of Palermo; his suggestion was adopted, and the expense is to be defrayed by the Italian Government, the Municipality of Catania, and the Province of Catania. A site has been selected at the Casa degl' Inglesi, 9,652 feet above the level of the sea, where there is now an oblong building, originally erected by the English when occupying Sicily in 1811, and repaired, after having fallen into decay, when the present King of Italy visited the locality in 1862. Both astronomical and meteorological, as well as seismological, observations are to be carried on at this new observatory, which will be the property of the University of Catania. For the prosecution of the former a refractor will be provided, for which Messrs. Merz, of Munich, have undertaken to supply, at a comparatively small charge, an object-glass 13 inches in diameter. But in order to render the scheme to some extent international, facilities will be afforded for enabling astronomers of other countries who may wish to do so to bring over and apply their own optical appliances to this instrument. Thus will opportunities be furnished for practically ascertaining what additional advantage can be secured for astronomical research with powerful instrumental means in the clearer atmosphere of a considerable elevation. Prof. Langley, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, in a recent visit to Etna, formed a very favorable opinion, (which he expressed first in a letter to Prof. Tacchini, and afterward at the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society of London last March,) of the superior light-gathering power obtained at stations on the slope of that mountain.

ONE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PARABLES.

From the Baltimore American, May 6.

At the entertainment given under the auspices of the Hebrew Young Men's Association on Sunday night, the Rev. Dr. Szold, Rabbi of Hanover-Street Synagogue, delivered a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, in which he related quite a number of short anecdotes concerning the great man. Dr. Szold said that Mr. Lincoln had the most remarkable faculty for solving difficult problems by telling simple little stories or parables. He compared him to Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot, for he would unravel the most intricate question by the sword of his sharp, keen, and incisive wit. It was not Mr. Lincoln's nature, he said, to argue a point, but when persons would come to him with complaints he often gave them his views on the subject in a short and comprehensive parable. As, for instance, some gentlemen from the West had called at the White House and had been haranguing Mr. Lincoln in an excited manner about the omissions and commissions of the Government. He heard them patiently for a time, and finally said: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara Falls on a tight rope, would you shake the rope while he was passing over it, or keep shouting to him, 'Blondin, stoop a little more; go a little faster?' No, I am sure you would not. You would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safely over. Now, the Government is in the same situation, and is carrying across a stormy ocean an immense weight; untold treasures are in its hands; it is doing the best it can; don't badger it; keep silence, and it will get you safely over."

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

The Bishop of Exeter has opened a crusade against the practice of selling livings in the English Church.

A new steamer belonging to the French Transatlantic Line, and called the Salvador, has been launched at Havre.

Mrs. Charles Dickens, widow of the famous novelist, has been seriously ill during the Winter, and at last accounts she was not expected to recover.

A statue of Mr. Gladstone was recently placed in the Town Hall of Manchester. It was executed by Mr. Theed, and is said to be an excellent likeness.

More than 400 yards in length of cliff at Conville, near Havre, recently fell suddenly into the sea, with a report like three successive thunder-claps.

Alessandro Castellani, the famous jeweler at Rome, is Chairman of the Central Committee of the Italian Republican organization whose immediate object appears to be universal suffrage.

An English jury lately returned a verdict in the case of a man accused of stealing salmon, to the effect that "he did not steal it, but took it with the intention of making it his own property."

Dr. Charles Murchison, LL. D., F. R. S., an eminent physician and medical professor in London, and author of several important professional works, died on the 23d of April, at the age of 50.

The golden olive branch, valued at 700 francs, which constituted the first prize offered for a poem to be read at the Brougham celebration at Cannes, was won by Mr. Bonaparte Wyse.

The Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edinburgh, lately received from his son in Otago, New-Zealand, a large box filled with bones of the Moa, a species of wingless bird of immense size, which is supposed to have been long extinct.

A London Police magistrate has decided that the conductor of an omnibus has a right to keep seats vacant for regular passengers who have requested him to do so, and keep ladies standing who are only "chance passengers."

Mr. Charles Trowbridge, United States Vice-Consul at Vera Cruz, was married at the Consulate on the 3d of April to Miss Kate Stephens, of Plymouth, England, daughter of the Rev. R. Stephens, of the Methodist Mission at Orizaba, Mexico.

According to a Scotch story, Lord Derby was recently asked whether M. Waddington, the French Prime Minister, was an Englishman. "Yes," he replied; "and what is equally singular is that the Prime Minister of England is not an Englishman."

London *Truth* declares itself for the theory that Solovieff was "a Police spy, instructed by the high functionaries who have been so extensively threatened with assassination lately, and who wanted the Czar to be definitely enlisted on their side."

Among the articles found in the streets of Paris in one week and deposited at the Prefecture of Police were a thousand-franc bank-note, 12 gold watches, 8 ear pendants, 9 bracelets, 15 porte-monnaies, and a number of snuff-boxes, silver watches, and other articles.

The Duc de Columbier and his wife, formerly at the head of an aristocratic family in France, but exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, have been discovered as inmates of the Leeds Work-house. The reduced nobleman is 86 years old, and formerly supported himself as a painter.

Mr. Herschell has given notice of his intention to move in the British House of Commons "That, in the opinion of this House, the action of breach of promise of marriage ought to be abolished except in cases where actual pecuniary loss has been incurred, the damages being limited to such loss."

The select committee on the electric light has begun its sittings in London, and proposes to make a long and thorough examination of the subject. The Hon. Lyon Playfair is the Chairman. Prof. Tyndall is to be the first witness examined, and will be followed by all the scientific and practical experts available, and representatives of the corporations and gas works.

The London *Athenæum* announces as one of the events of the present month the publication of a new work by George Eliot, styled "Impressions of Theophrastus Such." The manuscript was placed in the hands of Messrs. Blackwood & Sons before the end of last year; but the appearance of the volume has been delayed by domestic affliction. Messrs. Blackwood promise another most important publication, the sixth volume of Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea." It bears the significant title, "Winter Troubles."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "Another sensational event, now the topic of the day in the German capital, is the disappearance of Baron Corvin-Wiersbitzki, a Captain in his Majesty's Gardes du Corps, who, apparently unable to meet his heavy debts contracted by gambling, suddenly tendered his resignation, and, on acceptance of the same, decamped the same night to parts unknown. The Baron, a very handsome young man, and one of the leaders of society, might be seen at all parties and entertainments of the season. He was in affluent circumstances when he entered his regiment, the most expensive, perhaps, in the whole Army, but seems to have spent his fortune to the last penny."

London *Truth* tells this queer "yarn:" "Buyers of American horses had better be on their guard, if the following history of the way to produce these spirited and good-looking animals be true. It is said that divers dealers buy up worn-out but unblemished old horses, file down and mark their teeth, feed and groom them well, and give them daily doses of arsenic. A magnificent coat, foaming mouth, and lively action is the consequence. They are then sold as freshly-imported American horses. Not a few English owners have wondered why their American horses did so badly, and lost flesh, spirit, and condition so soon after purchase, concluding that 'the climate did not suit them.'"

The Russian journal, *Molva*, relates the following queer story of local customs: "It is the custom in some parts of the country to hire retired Generals in full uniform to adorn wedding feasts. The habit prevails more especially among the middle classes, who delight in showing off their relations with high personages. The cost of hiring a General varies from 5 silver rubles upward, according to the number of decorations worn by the officer, who is bound by the bargain to figure at the festivities in full dress, and to remain for a certain length of time. Having received his pay, he usually gets drunk and walks proudly to his home, that is, when he is still in a condition to maintain the perpendicular."

"Before the world is many weeks older," says London *Truth*, "we shall hear of a divorce suit being instituted that will cause no little talk and scandal in what Anglicized Frenchmen call 'La 'Igh Life.' The injured husband is a peer, not yet 30 years of age; the respondent is several years younger, and the daughter of a wealthy commoner of old family, and the co-respondent is a groom, a young fellow of 21. Every attempt has been made by the lady's family to hush the matter up, but without success, the husband declaring that he will not remain unable to marry for the rest of his days. The most curious part of the story is that the now disunited couple have not been man and wife more than two years."

A man who was brought before a Chester Police court for failing to pay a stipulated amount toward the maintenance of his six children in the work-house, his wife being at the same time in an asylum, and who proved that he had been laid up 10 weeks by an accident, been 13 weeks unable to get employment, and received only £1 a week after incurring unavoidable debt, and had paid every penny he could, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor by way of relieving his difficulties and enabling him to do more for the support of his family, in spite of his pitiful appeal: "For God's sake, gentlemen, give me a chance. I was never in prison. If you send me I'll lose my work. If you give me time I'll pay all."

The following explanation of the origin of the Zulu war is given by *Truth*: "In a row, *cherchez la femme*. Cetywayo loved Arabella, the barmaid of a missionary who sold brandy at his store. Cetywayo's intentions were honorable, and he wished to marry Arabella. Nor was that maiden loath to exchange the bar for a savage palace. But Cetywayo's respected parents objected to the match, and the missionary was afraid that if he consented to the marriage his license to sell liquor would be taken away. On coming to the throne, Cetywayo banished the missionary and showed himself by no means a friend to rum-selling missionaries. Sir Bartle Frere, however, favors these gentry. Thus, thanks to Arabella and to a missionary wanting to make money by the sale of spirits, we are landed in the Zulu war."

A correspondent of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, writing from Zugdidi, in the Government of the Caucasus, on the 4th of April, describes a shocking massacre of Jews which occurred in the village of Satschcheri, in that neighborhood. At the beginning of the month it appears that the body of a child was found in a wood, and seven Jews of the place were accused by the Christian villagers of having killed and secreted it for their Easter sacrifice. They were arrested and taken before the District Judge, but immediately dismissed, as it was testified by a medical witness that the child had died from natural causes, and that the wounds found on the body were the work of wild animals. Rejoiced at the issue of their trial, the Israelites of the village assembled at the house of one of their number to celebrate the event by a dinner; but in the midst of their feasting they were surprised by a party of Christian villagers, who burst into the house arms in hand, killed six of the inmates on the spot, and grievously wounded many more. The narrator of the incidents alleges that the priest of the Greek Church of Satschcheri was the instigator of this act of ferocious fanaticism.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, May 9:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Rufus G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 50.6, No. 292 Broome-street, north-east corner of Eldridge-street, for $14,200, to Merritt Trimble; also, similar building, with lot 24.6 by 25, No. 98 Eldridge-street, west side, 50.6 feet north of Broome-street, sold for $8,200, to Mary Harmon.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 200.9 by 75, on 1st-st., north side, block front between Avenue A and Berrian-av., 24th Ward, for $1,000, to Mary Ann Wright, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Howard Mansfield, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 201.10 by 374.5 by 100.11 by 40 by 100.11 by 415, fronting on East River, between 124th and 125th sts., commencing about 210 feet east of 1st-av., for $98,200, to John Ross.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house, with lot, No. 358 Madison-st., south side, near Scammel-st., to May 16. Sale by Lespinasse & Friedman, of the house, with lot, No. 312 Madison-av., south of 42d-st., to same date. Sale by Bernard Smyth, of the building, with lot, No. 208 Wooster-st., north of Bleecker-st., to May 16, and sale by Winans & Davies, of the house, with lot, No. 205 Wooster-st., north of Bleecker-st., to same date.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 8.

West-st., n. e. corner of North Moore-st., 50x85; Gerardus De F. Briant and wife to Elbert L. Burnham	$7,000
Same property; Same to Same	7,000
6th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 44th-st., 25x75; Leopold Saarbach and wife to R. S. Clark	20,000
West-st., n. e. corner of North Moore-st., 50x85; Annie Briant to Elbert L. Burnham	nom.
30th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Mary MacArthur and husband to Julia Sarre	6,000
18th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92; Margaret Drummond and husband to Charles H. Weberly	nom.
80th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x102.2; William A. Cauldwell to Abraham H. Jones	3,266
Cannon-st., n. e. corner of Broome-st., 25x75; E. S. Dakin, Referee, to Hiram Barney and others, Trustees	10,000
72d-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x204.4 to 73d-st.; William H. Scott and wife to John D. Crimmins	10,000
Washington-av., [illegible]; 503.3x irregular, 24th Ward; Jane A. Simonson and husband to Benjamin A. Simonson	8,000
Elton-st., n. s., 195.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; John Oppelt and wife to Peter Killian	3,100
126th-st., n. s., 148 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100; Anna J. Hawk to Louis N. Levy	8,250
100th-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of 10th-av., 34x177.10; Julia D. W. Gould to William H. Roff	300
110th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x201.5x irregular; August Baumgarten and wife to John H. Deane	10,525
4th-st., n. s., 225.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24.6x100.5; Cornelia K. Mylins and others to Anna Ruppert	4,400
110th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x201.5x irregular; Adolph Strauss and wife to August Baumgarten	10,500
132d-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11; J. C. Barron, Referee, to Hattie Searle	150
Henry-st., s. e. corner of Gouverneur-st., 21.3x78.11; Emily C. Rawle and husband to Jacob Kramer	6,000
126th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x72x irregular; William McBurnin and wife to Edward Cunningham	8,300
1st-av., w. s., 114.9 ft. n. of 19th-st., 23.8x79.9, also Stuyvesant-st., n. s., [illegible] 28x70x irregular; J. Milson and others, Executors, to Julia K. Barry	24,250
Same property; Elizabeth S. Howard and others to Julia K. Barry	nom.
Lispenard-st., Nos. 14 and 16; W. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company	20,000
127th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x75; C. F. Wehrmann, Referee, to Andrew Boardman	1,750
30th-st., n. s., 151.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.4x92; Henry Berger and wife to Henry Strasbourger	6,850
1st-av., w. s., 102.6 ft. s. of Highbridge-st., 50x70x irregular; Sarah B. Drummond and husband to Charles Drummond	nom.
6th-av., [illegible] 5th-av., s. s. 505 ft. of 70th-st. 50x100, 2-3 part of; Henry Suydam and wife to Lambert Suydam. Madison-av., e. s. 25.5 ft. s. of 80th-st. 25.5x100; also, 80th-st. [illegible] of Madison-av., 25x102.2; also, 80th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 190 and 191, 50x100; also, 6th-av., w. s., corner of 57th-st., 20x100; also, 58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.10, to 57th-st.; also, Union-place, 50 ft. n. of 14th-st., 25x95, 3 part of; also, 58th-st., 100.5 ft. e. of and 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x13x [illegible] lot; James Suydam and wife to Lambert Suydam	88,000

LEASES RECORDED.

West-st., Nos. 272 and 273; Joseph G. Harrison, Executor, to William Waterman, 3 years	$5,100
West-st., No. 415, part of; Frederick Kuhn, Trustee, to Charles H. Rahe, 4 years	1,200
6th-av., No. 250; George Hillen to Carl Ordemann, 5 years	2,000
Chambers-st., No. 161; William H. C. Coles, Executor, to Robert Gair, 2 years	2,800

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Albrecht, F. W. and wife to F. A. Maine; Nos. 17 and 19 Morton-st., 5 years	$12,000
Barry, Julia K., and husband to J. Belden; No. 338 1st-av. and other property, 5 years	15,000
Brown, F. J., and wife to Ellen C. Van Wyck; No. 147 West 57th-st., 3 years	2,000
Cushman, W. A., and wife to Abby Hurd and others; No. 20 Greenwich-av., 5 years	14,000
Drake, J. J., and wife to S. Hedges, Executor, &c.; Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, 1 year	2,500
Kramer, J., to Emily C. Rawle and others; s. e. corner of Henry and Gouverneur sts., 10 years	5,000
Kubely, J. E., to H. C. Clausen & Son; n. s. 115th-st., w. of 11th-av., 3 months	750
Kumpf, M., and wife to C. Doran and others; s. s. 35th-st., e. of 1st-av., &c., 5 years	8,800
Lindgens, H. A., and wife to Ida Stolterfoht; s. s. 53d-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years	20,000
Malcolm, J. F., and wife to Amelia Robins; s. e. corner of Lexington-av. and 76th-st., 5 years	20,000
Meagher, L., and wife to W. Hollender; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years	28,400
Meagher, I., and wife to Helena G. L. Asinari; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years	57,600
Morris, H. L., and wife to Emily L. Pell; s. s. Mott-av., n. of 149th-st., &c., 5 years	12,500
Schreiner, J., and wife to S. Weekes, Jr.; n. s. 6th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 years	3,000
Stead, F., and wife to J. H. Decker; No. 193 Broome-st., 5 years	6,500
Storm, Thomas, and wife to Maria Boyd and another; n. s. 58th-st., e. of 6th-av., 1 year	4,000
Thompson, J. C., Jr., to Helena L. G. Asinari; s. s. 57th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years	93,700

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Boyd, Maria, and another to George Bird	$4,076
Cavan, J. E., to Catharine M. Durant	1,000
Crolius, C., to H. Rogers, Administrator, &c.	4,000
Cummings, Thomas F., to Edward Kaupe	12,000
Kobbers, Frederick, to Catharine Diell	6,000
Meine, Frederick A., Trustee, &c., to F. Albrecht	nom.
Same to Same	nom.
Quick, Joseph, Executor, &c., to William J. Gibson	nom.
Simonson, Jane A., and another to Benjamin A. Simonson	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PETER MOLLER.—The elegant extra-wide house and stable, No. 319 5th-av., north-east corner of 32d-st.; size 38x150. Immediate possession. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE NORTH SIDE OF 47TH-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF 5TH-AV.
Lot 100x100; house 100x40, with extension of music hall in the rear, 100x30. Built by the late owner, Dr. Thomas Ward, for his own occupancy; Columbia College leasehold, $250 per lot; three renewals. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or H. H. GAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—MADISON-AV., NO. 392—ONE OF Duggin & Crossman's best built houses; in perfect order; owner expended $10,000 for additional improvements; will be sold with or without the furniture at a great sacrifice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or the owner, L. SCHEPP, No. 178 Duane-st.

LENOX HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—68th-st., Nos. 14, 16, 20; from 18 to 22 feet front; 57 to 74 feet deep; three rooms deep on basement, parlor and second story. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA WIDE HOUSE NO. 462 West 23d-st.; immediate possession; price, $15,500; can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE HOUSE and lot No. 20 Lafayette-place, 28x150 feet, with stable; the purchaser can be assured of a good tenant on a long lease. Address Post Office Box No. 231.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH-AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses; cabinet trim, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details. C. WELDE, owner, on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A COMPLETE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 14 rooms, all improvements, extra lot in garden, in Brooklyn, near two ferries, to exchange for suburban home within one hour of New-York; full particulars and price only noticed. Address R., Box No. 137 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, 25 BUILDING-LOTS ON 2D-AV., 99th and 100th sts. Convenient to 2d-av. and 3d-av. Elevated Railroads. 2d-av. station at 99th-st.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Executor's Sale of valuable real estate at public auction, consisting of the STORMS HOMESTEAD, one new cottage and several choice building plots, bounded by Broadway, Central-av., Washington-st., Dixon-st., Julia-st., and McKeel-av. For maps of the property and further information, apply at the Land Office of ROBERT F. WHITE, Auctioneer, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE.
MONDAY, May 12, 1879.
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 7 and 9 2d-av., west side, between Houston and First sts.; lots 23.3x112.5 and 27.8x112.9, respectively, each having a three-story brick building in front and in rear, with extensions. Maps No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FINE BROWN STONE, FIRST-CLASS neighborhood, healthy, southern exposure. Rent $850. Apply on premises, No. 267 West 23d-st., 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN beautifully furnished apartment, eight rooms; all light, including kitchen; 5th-av., between 10th and 15th sts. Address J. C., Box No. 112 Times Office.

BEST HOUSE IN CITY FOR BOARDERS or lodgers; owner will guarantee $5,000; will sell $3,000; balance time. No. 40 West 27th-st.

A FINE LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET—Furnished, No. 20 East 73d-st., near the Park. Apply to OWNER, No. 2 Astor House.

FLATS TO LET IN A NICE APARTMENT-HOUSE. Good neighborhood and central location. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—PREMISES KNOWN AS THE Manhattan Sugar Refinery, No. 351 South, extending through to Water-st.; five stories; adapted for manufacturing or storage purposes; location is one of the best in the City. Apply to R. S. ROBERTS, No. 71 Greene-st.

TO LET—ENTIRE SECOND STORY, NO. 112 5th-av.; size, 40x85; well arranged for Art Gallery, Musical Conservatory, or any genteel business. Also rooms in third and fourth stories. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY.—SECOND and third lofts to let; size 50x100; new building, with iron front. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 676 BROADWAY.—FIRST-CLASS STORE, with basement and sub-basement, to let; building modern, extra wide, and extends through to rear street. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE VERY FINE NEW CORNER building, No. 643 Broadway, with extra-wide and light basement and sub-basement. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 199 CHURCH-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth lofts to let, very light, and in good order. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 18 WALKER-ST.—STORE, BASEMENT, and second, third, and fourth lofts to let on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NOS. 188 AND 190 West Houston-st., 6th floor, 50x90.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET — THE ELEGANT country seat, "Linwood," lying on the east bank of the Hudson, on fine table-land, at Rhinebeck, N. Y.; 85 acres of highly-cultivated land, large stone mansion, coach-house, farmer's, coachman's, and gardener's cottages, and other outbuildings. The position commands extensive and beautiful river views, being immediately on the river, and is proverbially healthful; distant from New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot and from Rhinebeck village each two and one-half miles. Address WM. H. DUNNING, Box No. 5,434 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON, 40 minutes from New-York, directly in the village, within five minutes' walk of depot, a very desirable residence, with 4 or 10 acres of land, commanding the finest river view between New-York and Albany.
ALSO,
14 acres of land magnificently laid out in lawn, with ornamental fruit trees, shrubs, hedges, &c., ready for building. For particulars apply to ARMOUR BROTHERS & CO., No. 65 Wall-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE BY ORDER OF Executor, the late residence of JAMES BRUCE, deceased; fine large mansion, carriage-house, and gardener's cottage; 11 acres highly cultivated and studded with ornamental and fruit trees; large greenhouse, &c.; a complete country seat; price very low. E. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 148 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—WELL-FURNISHED house, barn and stable, eight acres ground, to rent for the season; five minutes from depot N. Y. & N. H. R. R.; convenient distance from the finest bathing beach on the sound; location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Apply to ANDREW S. THORP, No. 38 Union-square, New-York.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, EXCELLENT location, short distance from City, (New-Haven Railroad,) a very convenient residence, 14 rooms, three-quarters acre of garden; $20 per month. For further particulars owner refers to Mr. W. H. MALE, Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, PART OF A FARMER'S house, half a mile from depot; on high land with plenty of shade, vegetables, &c.; references required. For particulars, address FARMER, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A COUNTRY FURNISHED RESIDENCE; every way desirable, Summer or Winter; first class; rent for 6 or 12 months; to acceptable family their own terms. Three hours from City; railways and steamers. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 109 Times Office.

AT MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—A FIRST-CLASS furnished residence, with several acres. To let for season or year; very low terms to acceptable family. Address CONNECTICUT, Box No. 121 Times Office.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, DESIRABLE residence at Bergen Point, on the Kills, adjoining the property of Mr. W. H. Gunther. Address J. PABST, No. 374 Broadway, New-York.

AT YONKERS.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, FURnished, to let for Summer months; fine lawn, fruit and shade trees. Address G. W. BIGLOW, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT AND SALE every variety residence property, fully furnished and unfurnished. EDWARDS & HAMILTON, 1 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT A FURNISHED cottage for the Summer, within 30 to 45 minutes of City. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 127 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA	TUESDAY, May 20, 4 P. M.
WISCONSIN	TUESDAY, May 27, 10 A. M.
WYOMING	TUESDAY, June 10, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA	TUESDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
NEVADA	TUESDAY, June 24, 8:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $75, and $80. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA	WEDNESDAY, May 14, 11 A. M.
BOTHNIA	WEDNESDAY, May 21, 3 P. M.
GALLIA	WEDNESDAY, May 21, 10 A. M.
ALGERIA	WEDNESDAY, May 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. Parsell	Saturday, May 10, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry	Saturday, May 17, 2:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving	Thursday, May 22, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
from Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA	Thursday, May 15
STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, May 22

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130. Second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Thursday, May 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, May 24, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Thursday, May 29, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, June 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, June 14, 1 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Fy, Jersey City.

SCHIEDAM	Saturday, May 17
MAAS	Wednesday, May 28

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $22.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. William-st. Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

ODER	Sat., May 10 / RHEIN	Sat., May 24
DONAU	Sat., May 17 / NECKAR	Sat., May 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin $100; Second cabin $60; Steerage $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Extra Passenger steamer for CHERBOURG and BREMEN.
In order to satisfy the numerous applications for passage to Europe, the North German Lloyd steamer GENERAL WERDER, Capt. Hoffmann, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, for BREMEN via CHERBOURG.
PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE BY TAKING THIS STEAMER AVOID THE CHANNEL.
Tickets DIRECT TO PARIS included in passage.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, Sanglier	Wednesday, May 14, 12 noon
SAINT LAURENT, Jouanneau	Wed., May 21, 6:30 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Delorme	Wednesday, May 28, 10:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia	May 10, 5 P. M. / Anchoria	May 24, 3 A. M.
Bolivia	May 17, 2 P. M. / Ethiopia	May 31, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Australia	May 10, 9 A. M. / Alsatia	May 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers with * do not carry passengers to London.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING	Thurs., May 15 / SILESIA	Thurs., May 29
WIELAND	Thurs., May 22 / SUEVIA	Thurs., June 5

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY — Saturday, May 10. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON — Tuesday, May 20, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From San Francisco for Japan and China:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING — Thursday, May 1, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA — Monday, May 12, noon.
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory — Sat., May 10
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett — Wednesday, May 14
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA — SATURDAY, May 10
Steamer GULF STREAM — WEDNESDAY, May 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Via Charleston and Savannah R. R., for all points in the South and South-west.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent, No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, May 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,)	Thurs., May 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Saturday, May 31

Steamer leaves New-Orleans May 14 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SATURDAY, MAY 24.
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA	Saturday, May 17
S. S. SARATOGA	Thursday, May 29

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's, and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
FIFTY-THIRD-ST. AND EIGHTH-AV.
For up-town trains take east side stations.
For down-town trains take west side stations.
Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
R. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.
4 P. M., Montreal Express, with through Sleeping-cars via St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with Sleeping-cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also Sleeping-cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping-cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with Sleeping-cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Ogdensburg.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.
Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after April 28, 1879.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 4:30, 6:50, 6:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 6:54, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after April 28, 1879.
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 7, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:35, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD,
WEST SIDE LINE.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD STRUCTURE, THE
MORRIS-STREET STATION
WILL BE
CLOSED
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 12, 1879.
R. STEWART, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
To BOSTON Via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS
MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN,
RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT,
leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 257, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan, and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, at all principal ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Prest.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
For Red Bank—foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 5th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th	3:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th	1:00 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday mornings excepted) with trains North and West. State-rooms warmed by steam.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 27 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 25 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND the EAST.—Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily (Sundays, June 15 to Sept. 14, inclusive) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boats at 4:20 P. M. Fare as low as other routes.

SUNDAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Steamers of the Norwich Line will leave Pier No. 40 N. R., at 5 P. M. Sunday, for Boston, Worcester, Portland, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings, will leave Pier No. 34 Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

THE TOURJEE
EUROPEAN EXCURSION.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A choice of four dates of sailing—a party to leave June 21, for a WEEK'S TOUR IN IRELAND, and then to join the main party. Parties also for June 7 and June 14. Lists to close in a few days.
The Irish Tour is in addition to the Grand Excursion through Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, up the Rhine, &c., Austria, and the Tyrol, Italy, Switzerland, four chief passes of the Alps, &c., France, &c.
Send at once for circulars.
E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer Long Branch; also, the large first-class barges Walter Sands, Myers, Haskett, Geraldine, and Morton, with steam-boats of all kinds; also, the following popular groves: Mt. Pleasant, Dudley's, Linden, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Oceawana Island, and Eagleswood Park. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West streets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN is this day dissolved by limitation. The outstanding business will be settled at the office of George L. Brown & Son, No. 24 Pine-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE L. BROWN,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
BELDEN B. BROWN.
No. 92 Broadway, New-York, April 30, 1879.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Office of George L. Brown & Son,
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, May 1, 1879.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the name of GEORGE L. BROWN & SON, and will continue business as dealers in Government and investment securities and as brokers in railway, municipal, mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds on commission, at No. 24 Pine-st.
GEORGE L. BROWN,
BELDEN B. BROWN.
New-York, April 30, 1879.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Office of Gold, Barbour & Swords,
No. 92 Broadway, New-York, May 1, 1879.
The firm of BROWN, GOLD & BROWN having expired by limitation, and the firm of BARBOUR, SWORDS & CO. having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned have associated themselves as above, to continue the general banking and brokerage business.
*CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
WILLIAM D. BARBOUR,
*HENRY C. SWORDS,
THOMAS J. BARBOUR.
*Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM—$1 PER GALLON, delivered; price reduced; best in the City; a quart box for 30 cents at our saloon, No. 1 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 7 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE, with or without private table; also, room for single gentleman; references.

NO. 4 WEST 39TH-ST.—THIRD-STORY front parlor and bedroom, connected; with or without board; highest references given.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—MRS. CANFIELD; elegant rooms, suite and single, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 23 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITES AND single rooms; first-class board; to families and gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, (large and small,) without board. No. 46 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD—NO. 417 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDsome rooms, single or en suite; Summer prices; table and attendance first class.

NINETEENTH-ST., NO. 338 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 126 East 23d-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references. No. 33 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A.—SUITE AND SINGLE ROOMS, NEWLY and elegantly furnished, without board, in a private house, to gentlemen only; references. No. 25 East 33d-st., Madison-square, Mrs. YATES.

NO. 23 WEST 36TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, second floor, front, to gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, second, third, and top floors; all modern conveniences; terms low.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS (WITHOUT CHILdren) who are willing to pay a fair compensation for Summer board, can find unusual accommodations in a most desirable location without the fear of meeting objectionable parties, by addressing Box No. 181 Post Office, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

BOARD AT BATH, LONG ISLAND.—THOSE willing to pay a fair price, nothing better in the country. ARCH. YOUNG, No. 933 Broadway, New-York, or Bath, Long Island.

SHORTLIDGE'S SUMMER SCHOOL FOR young men and boys at Sea Shore, Cape May; $7 a week. Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University A. M.,) Media, Penn.

SUMMER BOARD AT ASBURY PARK.—Boat and bath houses connected with house; popular prices. Address Mrs. S. E., Box 167, Asbury Park, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH BRANCHES and board required in a minister's family residing in the country, within one hundred miles of New-York City. Methodist or Presbyterian preferred, for a boy 15 years of age. Address A., Box No. 143, for one week, at the office of this paper, stating terms per year.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND—18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, 200 rooms, elegantly furnished; adapted to families; children's paradise; croquet, billiards, bowling, stables, half-mile track, fishing, boating, surf and still-water bathing; no malaria or hay fever; excellent table, luxurious beds, good music, delightful people, with reasonable prices and honest treatment; open from June 1 to Sept. 15. Address A. S. GLADWIN & CO., Woodsburg, Long Island.

MANHANSET HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND.
This elegant hotel will open for the season on JUNE 21, under the management of Messrs. PALMER & KELLOGG. Extensive improvements are in progress on the grounds. Plans of house may be found at 3rd application for rooms made to A. H. PALMER, No. 260 4th-av.

THE MAPLEWOOD,
BETHLEHEM, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Ample accommodations for 400 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect.
O. D. SEAVEY, Of Hotel Brunswick, Boston.
At Windsor Hotel till May 12.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
OCEAN BEACH, N. J.
New house, new furniture; within 200 feet of the surf; still and surf bathing; two trains per hour to and from Philadelphia and New-York; reduced rates to families. Address J. L. HOPPOCK, Proprietor.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORTS advertise in the HOME JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper of literature, art, and society, 25c. a line; 10 lines three months, $25, in advance.
MORRIS, PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park-place, New-York.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPUlar family hotel will open its eighth season JUNE 1. Parties may secure rooms by application to J. RIERA, Proprietor. Furnished cottages, private or in connection with hotel.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Now open. Special terms for May and June. Send for circular. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE LONG ISLAND.—Rooms, en suite or single, for permanent and transient guests; private tables given. Address E. J. RAYNOR.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—COTTAGES, 7TH-ST. AND Park-av., now open for guests; choice rooms still remain. Apply immediately, or Post Office Box No. 1,061.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES O. BERTHOLF, JOHN E. SMITH, and ANDREW E. VAN WOERT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by James O. Bertholf, John E. Smith and Andrew E. Van Woert, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1879.
my3-law3w* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID MOSES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by David Moses, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-seventh day of May, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 189 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of May, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
my3-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY HAUCH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Anthony Hauch, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said statutes, and that the 20th day of May, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
ap29-law3w*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph R. Buchanan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of May, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of April, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
ap26-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. PITT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 25th April, 1879. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.
ap26-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. FISHER and EDWARD LEEDS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the third day of May, 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles B. Fisher and Edward Leeds, of the City of New-York, in said District, who were on the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1879, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. SOLOMON KOHN, Assignee.
my10-law3w*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC. THE ASSOMMOIR.
TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
The immensely exciting Parisian sensation,
THE ASSOMMOIR.
"ASSOMMOIR" MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2.
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PARK THEATRE. AIMEE—LE PETIT DUC.
Lessee and Manager — Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY.
TO-DAY, last two performances of LE PETIT DUC.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:30. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and MAURICE GRAU'S NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY in Lecocq's very successful opera bouffe, LE PETIT DUC, (THE LITTLE DUKE.)
Matinée—Admission, 50 cents; seats 50 cents extra.
MONDAY, first production of a new opera, OFFENBACH'S LAST SUCCESS, MME. FAVART, the reigning European Musical Sensation.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF THE SEASON.
EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 10 minutes before 2.
LOST CHILDREN.
MAY 19, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway & 35th-st.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
EDUCATED THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
COMICAL CANINE COMEDIANS.
BEAUTIFUL FISH AND SEA WONDERS from all parts of the world.
OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Performances daily at 2:30 and 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; children, half price.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE.
Madison-square and 24th-st., West.
SUMMER SEASON at SUMMER PRICES.
THIS EVENING and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
WON AT LAST.
Mr. STEELE MACKAYE and a splendid cast.
Reserved seats at $1 and 75 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. FATINITZA.
DIRECTOR — Mr. D. H. HARKINS.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.
THE REIGNING OPERATIC SUCCESS.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
FATINITZA. FATINITZA. FATINITZA.
Matinée prices: Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, $1.

BIG PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
New catalogue
JUST PUBLISHED, FREE.
LEGGAT BROS.,
No. 3 Beekman-st., New-York.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN AND HART. The Great Mulligan Guard Ball. In-Too-National Walking Match. Several fine specialty artists. Grand complimentary joint benefit to Mr. DAVE BRAHAM and Mr. JOHN CANNON, Thursday evening, May 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Last week of the season and
HIS MUD SCOW PINAFORE.
REAPPEARANCE OF CHARLEY BACKUS.
MONDAY, May 12, Salsbury's Troubadours.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 30TH-ST.
Last night and last matinée of the Knights in "Otto." MONDAY NEXT return of GORMAN'S ORIGINAL PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR COMPANY in "Pinafore."

PARK THEATRE.—ADMISSION FREE; EVERY SUNDAY EVENING Mr. SAWYER will conduct Gospel Temperance service at 7:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD BOOKS WANTED!
Persons having unused BOOKS of value which they would like to place in the library of a vigorous Western College, with a great future before it, where they will do vast good in the work of right education, are asked to send them to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 549 Broadway, or to TIBBALS & SONS, No. 37 Broadway, as a gift to Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Packages to be marked "For Drury College," and to have donor's name and address. Books of value in every department of Science and Literature will be welcome. Duplicates received can be exchanged at the bookstores. Present library, 5,000 volumes. 5,000 volumes additional wanted at once. This movement has the warm approval and aid of many distinguished men, among whom are Prof. Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Drs. H. W. Bellows, H. Kendall, Irenæus Prime, and H. M. Field, of this City; Prof. Fisher, of Yale College; Prof. Phelps, of Andover, and the Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, of Boston.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.
N. J. MORRISON, President of Drury College.
No. 62 Broadway, New-York, May 9, 1879.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!
Cotton Net Hammocks, wholesale and retail,
ALSO,
Seines and other Nettings, manufactured by
AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR DIZZINESS HOP BITTERS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH HEIDEMANN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 10th day of December, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Adolph Heidemann, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Stacy B. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock, M.
R. E. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 5,706.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JEREMIAH V. SPADER, bankrupt.—The undersigned give notice of the sale at public auction on Saturday, the thirty-first day of May, 1879, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of the following described property and assets belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of the bankrupt above named: Six shares of the capital stock of the Mercantile Insurance Company; a large number of shares of stock of different insurance, mining, banking, and other companies; a number of promissory notes, bonds, and mortgages, and other obligations and securities. A catalogue and particulars of all which property and effects to be sold can be seen at the office of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, No. 11 Wall-street, New-York.—Dated 1st May, 1879.
S. D. WHITNEY,
OSCAR H. STEARNS,
Assignees in Bankruptcy, &c.
Jeremiah V. Spader, Bankrupt. my3-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STRATFORD P. DAVIDSON and EDWARD R. JONES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John W. Little, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of Stratford P. Davidson and Edward R. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1879. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
my3-law3w* 40 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. HARRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles W. Harris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, May 2, 1879. ALBERT C. AUBERY, Assignee.
my3-law3w* No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of AARON VAN VALKENBURGH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ap26-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LYNCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the thirtieth day of April, 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Lynch, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twenty-eighth day of March A. D. 1879, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
my10-law3w* WILLIAM GUSSOW, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES BISSETT, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
my10-law3w* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD S. NORRIS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward S. Norris, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated May 8th, 1879. WM. H. DAVIS, Newark, Jersey City, N. J. and 300 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPEN 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.
LAST 7 NIGHTS AND LAST 2 MATINEES
of the very successful comedy entitled
THE SNOWBALL,
preceded at each performance by the comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND.
The casts of these two charming plays will include Messrs. C. F. COGHLAN, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, H. M. HOLLAND, J. PECK, and Misses ROSE COGHLAN, KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON, and STELLA BONIFACE.
SNOWBALL MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 P. M.
MINIATURE PINAFORE MATINEE every day at 2 P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAY; on that day at 11 A. M.

WALLACK'S. MINIATURE PINAFORE.
PINAFORE MATINEES EVERY DAY.
PINAFORE MATINEES EVERY DAY.
Commencing at 2 o'clock. Over at 4.
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY; that day at 11 A. M.; over at 1. Doors open 1:30 P. M. On Saturday 10:30 A. M. Admission, 50 cents.
THE MINIATURE PINAFORE.
Its attractiveness consisted, first, in the fact that the music was rendered entirely by children between the ages of 4 and 14; second, in the beauty of three-score or more admirably-trained young voices, fresh from the carols of the schools, and, finally, in the unaffected simplicity and natural grace that characterized every movement of the little ones from their entrée to their exit.—Herald.
All the principals sang and conducted themselves with extraordinary ease and intelligence, and the chorus was thoroughly an efficient one, recalling the boy choir of our beloved Trinity.—Times.
For families in or out of the City this day entertainment at Wallack's will possess great fascination. It is so surprising, so beautiful and pure, as well as musical, as to be in every way to gratify adults and delight children.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Seats reserved for any day in advance.
THE SNOWBALL and DELICATE GROUND
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

HAVERLY'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY — Proprietor and Manager.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES OF HAVERLY'S UNITED MASTODON MINSTRELS.
40 PERFORMERS. 40 PERFORMERS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, MAY 10.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 12, THE NEW-YORK CHILDREN'S PINAFORE OPERA COMPANY.
101 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN. 101
Every day at 2 P. M., except Saturday, at 11 A. M.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, First time in New-York,
H. M. S. PINAFORE, by a
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Messrs. Castle, Peakes, Turner, Taylor, Ryse, Misses Montague, Laura Joyce, and Randall.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY, MAY 17, AT 2 P. M.
MATINEE PRICES—25, 50, and 75 cents.
Box office now open.

STANDARD THEATRE.
PINAFORE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
132 CONSECUTIVE REPRESENTATIONS
of the
STANDARD PINAFORE
STANDARD PINAFORE
at the
STANDARD THEATRE.
STANDARD THEATRE.
preceded at each representation by Burnand and Sullivan's triumvirette in one act, entitled
COX AND BOX.
COX AND BOX.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30 (Cox and Box and Pinafore).
MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Fifth and Last Concert, SATURDAY, May 10.
Last Rehearsal, FRIDAY, May 9, at 3.
HERR AUGUST WILHELMJ, violinist.
(First time with Thomas Orchestra.)
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, basso.
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
MEN'S CHORUS OF EIGHTY VOICES.
GRAND PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.
The LIEDERKRANZ will sing only at the concert.
Tickets to concert, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 and 75 cents extra. To rehearsal, 75 cents. At Chandler's.

NIBLO'S. LAST NIGHT.
Last Performance in New-York
Of the KIRALFY BROS.'
BLACK CROOK AND ITS RECONSTRUCTION.
BLACK CROOK AND ITS RECONSTRUCTION.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLUE SCENE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLUE BALLET.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLUE DRESSES.
LAST MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Secure your seats in advance for the last performance.

KOSTER & BIAL.
23d-st., near 6th-av.
POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.
Musical Conductor — RUDOLF BIAL,
Formerly Director at Kroll's Garden in Berlin.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Concert commences at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MR. J. FOSTER KIRK, AUTHOR OF "THE History of Charles the Bold," will read A STUDY OF MADAME DE STAEL at Association Hall Lecture-room, 23d-st. and 4th-av., THURSDAY, May 15, 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union-square.

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WILL please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, without delay, to make arrangements to celebrate Decoration Day, (May 30,) by invitation of the G. A. R.
Col. ABRAM DALLY, Commanding.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD AND COAL, NOS. 150, 152, 154 East 29th-st.; prices reduced. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, May 1, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS—IN TRIPLICATE, WILL be received at the office of the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M., on the 4th day of June, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering such fuel, wood, corn, oats, hay, bran, and straw as may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, at the Posts of Fort Adams, R. I., Fort Trumbull, Conn., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and Forts Wadsworth, Wood, Columbus, Hamilton, and Schuyler, N. Y. H.
Payment for the supplies depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.
One copy of this advertisement must be securely attached to each triplicate proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.
Blank proposals and specifications containing detailed information as to quantity and quality of supplies required, and full instructions as to manner of bidding, and conditions to be observed by bidders, may be obtained at this office, and at the offices of the Quartermasters at Fort Adams, Fort Trumbull, and Plattsburg Barracks. A copy of the specifications must be securely attached to each triplicate proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.
A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.
The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in a sum not to be less than one-fifth, nor more than the entire value of the supplies bid for, as near as can be ascertained beforehand, within 30 days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for ——," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
ALEX. J. PERRY, Dep. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
War Department,
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' graves in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved Feb. 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:
"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the regular or volunteer Army of the United States during the war of the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in national military cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.
Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered except for American WHITE MARBLE, of the grades named in the specifications.
Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on MONDAY, June 16, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Secretary of War.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR THE REMOVAL OF BROKEN ROCK FROM HALLET'S POINT REEF, ASTORIA, N. Y.
Army Building, Houston and Greene sts.,
New-York, May 10, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 29th day of May, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for removing about 35,000 tons of broken rock from Hallet's Point Reef, Astoria, N. Y.
One copy of this advertisement must be securely attached to each duplicate proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.
Specifications, and instructions to bidders, containing detailed information, may be obtained at this office. One copy thereof must be securely attached to each duplicate proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.
Blanks for proposals may be obtained at this office.
The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.
Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposals for Removing Broken Rock from Hallet's Point Reef, Astoria, N. Y."
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. JOHN NEWTON, Lt.-Col. Corps of Eng.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Kings.—EDWARD P. ROCKWOOD, plaintiff, against ALICE R. DAVIS, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 5d, 1879.
W. CHAS. R. THORNTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 26 Court-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The foregoing is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, one of the Justices of the N. Y. Supreme Court, dated May 8th, 1879, and the summons and complaint in this action, together with the order of publication, were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of May, 1879.—Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8th, 1879.
W. CHAS. R. THORNTON, Att'y for Plff.
my10-law6w*

LOOKING TO CONFIRMATION

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS.

YESTERDAY'S ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN—VIEWS OF A LEADING POLITICIAN—PROBABLE CONFIRMATION OF THE NOMINEES.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in laying over the nominations yesterday was significant. Some of the Aldermen who had declared their fixed purpose to vote against the list had evidently reconsidered the matter, and were willing to wait a little; while others who had not committed themselves that way were also desirous to have more time to consider the situation. There were not a few persons present in the chamber of the board, or in its vicinity, who declared as soon as the adjournment was had that it gave sure promise of the final confirmation of the nominations. It is very likely that events will prove them correct. A prominent Republican stated yesterday that though the Republican Party had not been given all they were justly entitled to, yet they had all that could be obtained, and they had not decided to accept what was allowed them until every expedient had been exhausted to get more. Mr. French had been named as a sort of compromise candidate; and it was useless now to talk about substituting the name of any of the other of the numerous candidates suggested for the office. They had been presented, and had been rejected, one and all. It was by a sort of happy accident that Mr. French had been thought of, and his acceptance had removed a dead-lock between the Mayor and the Republican leaders which threatened to be permanent, or at least to cause serious trouble. That he will be confirmed, when the whole circumstances become known to the Aldermen, there was very little doubt. It would probably be found when the Board of Aldermen met next Tuesday, that the six Republican Aldermen were united, and would vote for confirmation solidly. Among the seven Anti-Tammany members there were only two who had declared themselves unwilling to vote for confirmation; but they would probably recognize the fact that they cannot possibly gain the object they desire by preventing confirmation. So long as the new nominees are kept out of office, the present incumbents remain in. If those who are standing out among the Anti-Tammany members should insist on maintaining their attitude of opposition, with the Republicans acting as a unit, things can be arranged in such a way as to leave them in a minority of two. It was thought that when the whole situation had been thoroughly looked over by the Aldermen, they would see that the best thing to be done was to vote for confirmation.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

NO ACTION TAKEN ON THE NOMINATIONS—THE PERSONS NAMED FOR MARSHALS.

The Republican and Anti-Tammany Aldermen appeared at an unusually early hour yesterday morning in the City Hall, preparatory to deciding what course should be adopted in regard to Mayor Cooper's nominations for various offices. It was known that the fate of all candidates would depend upon whatever action might be taken on the case of Mr. Stephen B. French, the nominee for Police Commissioner, whose name stood at the head of the list, and this fact of itself invested the proceedings with much interest. Shortly before 11 o'clock some of the Anti-Tammany and Republican Aldermen held an informal conference as to what should be done with the names. The former were willing to confirm two or three of the Democratic candidates, but they objected to Mr. French on the plea that at least two of the Republican members were opposed to him, and that he could not be accepted. Aldermen Burns and Morris, however, declared that action should be taken on Mr. French's nomination before anything else was done. Another remarked that he was not willing to have Mr. French "slaughtered," and that so long as he was in the field he should vote for him. He would not vote for any of the Democratic nominees until his Anti-Tammany colleagues supported Mr. French. It was finally determined not to take any action on the nominations at the meeting.

The board met promptly at noon. Mayor Cooper was unofficially represented by several friends, and they watched the proceedings closely. Among those in attendance were John J. O'Brien, Major Bullard, ex-Alderman Cole, Solomon Smith, ex-Alderman Biglin, William S. Andrews, and others. Alderman Strack was called to the chair. In accordance with a previous agreement, the regular business of the board was proceeded with, and no reference whatever was made to the nominations.

Alderman Morris was the first to present a paper. He submitted a resolution earnestly requesting the State Legislature "not to pass any bill for the extension of the tracks of any railroad now established, or laying new tracks by any company hereafter to be established in this City, unless a clause be contained therein that the franchise shall be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, after proper notice of sale." The resolution then protests in the name of the Common Council of this City "against the extension of the tracks or the laying of tracks by newly-organized companies, unless such provision is contained in every such grant."

Mr. Morris's resolutions created some debate. Alderman Sauer wanted them referred to the Committee on Railroads, but Mr. Morris opposed the motion. In the course of his remarks on the subject, the author of the measure referred to the bill now before the State Legislature on the subject of the Broadway Railroad, and said the Aldermen should protest at once, before it was too late. The City would get comparatively nothing if the bill before the Legislature became a law.

This last remark aroused Alderman Burns, who said: "Does any one suppose that this body of statesmen would give anything away without getting paid for it?"

Much laughter greeted Mr. Burns's remark, after which the motion to refer was put and carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Burns, Carroll, Cavanagh, George Hall, Robert Hall, Haughton, Hyatt, Keenan, Kenney, Kiernan, Sauer, Sheils, Stewart, and Strack—14.

Negative—Aldermen Finck, Jacobus, Morris, Perley, and Roberts—5.

A communication was received from Mayor Cooper nominating the following persons for City Marshals:

John H. Whitmore, in place of Marvin R. Clarke; Patrick Meynchan, in place of Mathew T. Burns; Meyer Goodman, in place of Meyer Goodman; Albert Hartman, in place of Isaac C. Goldstein; Frederick Stahl, in place of John Duggan, Jr.; William Miller, in place of William Alt; Peter W. Salmon, in place of Peter W. Salmon; John Costello, in place of Louis Leubuscher; Hugh F. Farrell, in place of Abraham Bernard; William Grote, in place of Nathan Frank; Frederick Salb, in place of George Hatzel; Judson G. Wells, in place of John Sheridan; William J. Boyhan, in place of John McDonough; Daniel J. Sullivan, in place of George Bonestein; George J. Smith, in place of George J. Smith; Charles W. Babcock, in place of John H. McCarthy; John H. Grimes, in place of James McCarthy; John Sullivan, in place of Patrick Feeny; Edward Mullery, in place of John C. Lyst; Denis Galvin, in place of Lewis McDermott; J. Russell Sloat, in place of Thomas Cunningham; Jacob Knobloch, in place of Joseph M. Hill; Nicholas Benner, in place of Louis Levy; Frank Keckeisen, in place of Frank O'Donnell; Sylvester Bennett, in place of Mathew Nugent; Daniel McGowan, in place of Lawrence Delmore; Thomas H. Sullivan, in place of Daniel O'Brien; Joseph P. Kennedy, in place of Joseph P. Kennedy; James King, in place of Thomas Corcoran; James R. Smith, in place of Thomas McGrath; Patrick H. Stewart, in place of Richard C. Walsh; Augustus Bacon, in place of Patrick J. Hanbury; Richard M. Lush, in place of Richard M. Lush; William A. Shields, in place of Denis Galvin; Michael Goode, in place of Cornelius Farley.

All these names were referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices without debate. When this disposition had been made of the list, Alderman Perley moved that the board do now adjourn. Almost instinctively every member rose to leave his seat. The motion was put, and carried unanimously, and in five minutes the chamber was empty.

The Aldermen subsequently went to their committee-room and remained there for about an hour, during which they failed to come to any agreement on the nominations. It was ascertained from one of them that of the 35 names sent in for City Marshals, the Anti-Tammany and Republican Aldermen had selected 26 and the Mayor 9.

It was also said that the Mayor had rejected one of the Aldermen's candidates for City Marshal because charges had been made by a certain Assemblyman against him, and that there was at present a breach between the Aldermen referred to and the Mayor. But, notwithstanding the present attitude of the Aldermen on the Mayor's nominations, shrewd politicians assert that all of them will probably be confirmed.

THE GERMANS DISAPPOINTED.

MAYOR COOPER MILDLY REPROVED—TILDEN THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The Central Committee of the German American Independent Citizens' Association met last evening at Beethoven Hall, Justice Otterbourg in the chair. C. J. Nehrbas, on the part of the Executive Committee, presented a set of resolutions criticising the conduct of Mayor Cooper. They state that the ticket headed by Edward Cooper was supported and elected by the people in the hope, and on the promises made by him, that the City Government should be conducted honestly and economically; that his administration had thus far been marked by actions of a "disappointing character," but the association, still having faith in his good intentions, consider it their duty to give expression to their views, with the hope of "giving him an opportunity of changing his policy, which, if persisted in, must lead to disastrous consequences." They further state that the indecision and vacillation evinced by the Mayor in the face of his duty to appoint proper men as Police Commissioners; his failure in preferring charges against one of the Commissioners of the board against which, as a whole, accusations of incompetence and dereliction of duty had been advanced, and the trading of public offices in the face of the community are sinking the City Government to the lowest level. In the opinion of the association the administration of the Mayor must be a failure if he persists in lending the influence of his position to the promotion of the interests of one or the other of the political parties and permit the Municipal Government "to become the foot-ball of scheming politicians."

Coroner Ellinger, in seconding the resolutions, said that since the last election it was discovered that Mr. Cooper was not the real Mayor. There was another man who controlled the Mayoralty, and that man was trying by every possible means to secure a renomination to the Presidency. This man, Samuel J. Tilden, whom the Germans regarded as an honest and honorable statesman, and whom they had helped to elect, was now seeking to gain political power and to further his own interests by mean political machinations. Shall the German Independents give any further support to such a man? [Cries of "No!"] No; the Germans would not be made tools of by a man who sought only to advance his own interests.

Speeches were also made by S. D. Sewards, Dr. Schulz, Dr. Gerke, Mr. Kuster, and others, in which Tilden was bitterly denounced, and compared to a losing gambler, who, in despair, was employing every means to retrieve his losses. Justice Otterbourg, the last speaker, confined himself to criticising the Mayor's conduct. If the Germans, said he, have no right to complain for being overlooked in the distribution of patronage, they have a right to complain that the expectations of the citizens for reform have not been realized. Had Mayor Cooper selected his candidates from the proper elements, the public would have condemned the Aldermen for refusing to confirm them. He hesitated for four months, taking foul counsel, and selecting candidates not in the interests of the City. If Mayor Cooper continues to deny reform in the administration the Germans would oppose him as persistently as they had fought for him. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

NEW-YORK BOYS HOLDING THEIR OWN—THE BEST HAMMER-THROW.

The fourth field meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven, yesterday afternoon. The grand stand was filled with gayly-attired ladies, and all the available seats about the grounds were occupied. The association is composed of 19 colleges, nine of which were represented yesterday. The strongest delegations, in number, were from Columbia, the College of the City of New-York; Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, a large number of friends of the contestants having come up from Philadelphia and Princeton on the morning trains. Mr. T. W. White was referee, and the judges were Messrs. Lafon, Goldie, Morse, and Curtis. The first contest was a 100-yard dash, in three trial heats. This was closely contested among Rutgers, Lehigh, Stevens, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and City of New-York Colleges. In the first heat, H. H. Lee, one of the crack runners of the University of Pennsylvania, was the winner; L. A. Stewart, of the College of the City of New-York, took the second, and F. Loney, a Sophomore from Princeton, the third. The one-mile walk was just a little dull, on top of all the walking New-Yorkers have seen lately. Very fair time was made, however, R. H. Sayre, a Columbia Sophomore, coming in first in 7:04; L. O. Emerich, of Lehigh, second, in 7:56. Mr. Emerich handles his walking attachments very nicely, but they are a trifle short. The standing high jump was not one of the most interesting exercises of the afternoon, but some good jumping was done. There were eight entries, F. Larkin, of Princeton, winning with 4 feet 6¾ inches; F. H. Lee, of Columbia, second, 4 feet 5 inches. The two trial heats of the 440-yards dash were merged into one, a number of the contestants having withdrawn, and the consolidated heat was won by C. H. Coggswell, of Dartmouth, in 0:54; J. H. Simmons, of Harvard, second in 0:55. In the graduate mile walk, everybody having withdrawn but E. J. McIlvaine, of the University of Pennsylvania, that gentleman walked over the track in 8:51¼. The running high jump was an entertaining performance, without, however, the facility for sore noses offered by the hurdle-races. There were seven contestants, nearly all good jumpers, but none quite so good as J. P. Conover, of Columbia, who jumped 5 feet 8¼ inches; G. L. Haina, of the University of Pennsylvania, was second, jumping 5 feet 7½ inches. The first trial heat of the 220-yard dash was a walk over for Senior Lee, of the University of Pennsylvania. The second heat was taken by E. J. Wendell, of Harvard, and the third heat was not run.

Throwing the hammer, 16 pounds, was warm work for a warm afternoon like yesterday, but representatives of Rutgers, Princeton, and Columbia Colleges, two from each, competed. The best throw on record was made by F. Larkin, of Princeton, a splendidly-formed young collegian, who recorded 87 feet 1 inch. Second place was taken by E. W. Blackwell, of Princeton, who threw 81 feet 1 inch. There were only two competitors in the 100-yards dash for graduates, and Mr. Waller, of Columbia, was the winner. Time—0:11 1-5. The half-mile run, with 10 entries, was one of the most exciting events of the afternoon. White, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the favorite at the start, but C. H. Coggswell, of Dartmouth, passed him and won the race in 2:12. The hurdle race presented excellent opportunities for trips and ugly falls, but there were no accidents. The first trial heat was won by W. T. Lawson, a Columbia Freshman, in 0:24. The winner of the second heat was J. E. Cowdin, of Harvard. Much to the delight of the University of Pennsylvania boys, H. H. Lee, of that college, won the final heat of the 100-yards dash in 0:10 4-5, Stewart of the College of the City of New-York, was disqualified for a foul. The two-mile walk was won by R. H. Sayre, of Columbia, a good walker, in very bright blue silk trunk, in 16:49 2-5. The pole-vaulting at the start was interesting, but it lasted so long that it grew monotonous. G. L. Haina, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the smallest and best of the contestants, began by skinning one of his shins on the bar, and ended by being carried into the tent, exhausted. The vaulting resulted in a tie between J. H. Waller, of Princeton, F. H. Lee, of Columbia, and G. L. Haina, of the University of Pennsylvania. The final heat of the 440-yards run was won by C. H. Cogswell, of Dartmouth, in 0:24 2-5; G. H. Taylor, of Columbia was second. In the final heat of the hurdle race, J. E. Cowdin, of Harvard, was the winner, in 0:19 2-5. In "putting the shot," a 16-pound iron ball, F. Larkin, of Princeton, was the winner, scoring 33 feet 6½ inches. The running broad jump, in which a good deal of interest was manifested, was won by J. P. Conover, of Columbia, who jumped 20 feet, one of the best jumps recorded in any collegiate contest. G. C. Thayer, of the University of Pennsylvania, was second, jumping 19 feet 7 inches. It will be seen that New-York's colleges won their full share of the laurels, if not a little more. The University of Pennsylvania men came up with some idea of running away with most of the honors, but they were disappointed. The peculiar cheers of the different colleges were heard many times throughout the afternoon, and may still be echoing and re-echoing among the hills and rocks of Westchester County.

TALMAGE'S FRIENDS REJOICING.

The absence of Dr. Talmage from the meeting at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening did not materially lessen the attendance. Deacon Corwin conducted the services, and made an address, in which he said he supposed it was useless to disguise the fact that he and his hearers were thinking of something that had passed. He felt very much as though he and they had been through a battle which had been different from anything of the kind ever experienced before. It was, Deacon Corwin thought, useless to disguise the fact that there were those who did not love their Pastor to a degree which would prevent them from getting the necessary amount of sleep. The exact position of such persons he could not understand. They would, perhaps, discover some time that they were mistaken. Dr. Talmage's friends would never forget those who stood, shoulder to shoulder and elbow to elbow with them during their hard fight. They would not forget the action of the former Pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Rockwell, of whom some of them had spoken harshly, but who, nevertheless, would not swerve from the side which he found was the right one. The Rev. J. G. Evans, a member of the Presbytery, expressed the opinion that that body had acted unwisely in trying Dr. Talmage. He was glad that the accused Pastor had come out of the furnace without the smell of fire on his garments. The Rev. H. R. Kimball, a Congregationalist, said he had known Dr. Van Dyke for many years, and though he regarded him as a first-rate fellow when the spirit of God possessed his soul, he believed it was the spirit of the devil that filled his soul when he pressed the charges against Dr. Talmage. The speaker could not conceive why the charges were preferred, unless it was an effort of the devil to overthrow the Christian Church.

THE DAVENPORT INQUIRY.

At the continuation of the examination into the charges against United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections John I. Davenport yesterday, before Commissioner Lyman, Mr. Davenport produced a memorandum made by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, respecting the powers of Mr. Lyman, as Referee in the case, in admitting or ruling upon the admission of evidence. In this memorandum, Judge Blatchford says the Referee "must, under the order of reference, rule on all the evidence objected to—as to whether it relates to the issue or not. Then the rulings can be reviewed. The notice of motion is too vague. It should be a motion to strike out specific evidence which the Referee has admitted against an objection, and has ruled directly to be admissible, notwithstanding the specific objection." Under this ruling, Mr. Davenport then went over the written testimony taken at preceding examinations, and made specific objections to certain parts of it, and Commissioner Lyman made specific rulings on them, which were then recorded in the minutes. Thomas Keyworth and Patrick Green, the latter a Police officer, then testified in respect to their arrest on election day last Fall on the charge of attempting to vote on naturalization papers issued to them in 1868. The testimony was in the main similar to that taken on previous inquiries relating to the action of Commissioner Davenport in issuing the warrants at that time, and causing the arrests of accused parties, as well as in relation to his judicial action in the cases when the prisoners were brought before him.

THE FIFTY-DOLLAR BILL CASE.

END OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE COLORED BOY GETS BACK HIS MONEY.

The now notorious "fifty-dollar bill case," which has occupied so much of the attention of the public for the past few weeks, seems at last to have taken its place among the things of the past. The complaint against Cashier Clifton A. E. Merritt, of the Metropolitan Hotel, by Lemuel Williams, having been dismissed by the Grand Jury, nothing remained but to discharge the colored boy, Williams, who, being unable to procure bail, had been confined in the House of Detention. In expectation of the discharge of Williams, the General Sessions Court-room yesterday was crowded, among the spectators being many colored people. After Judge Cowing had taken his seat, application for the release of the witness was made, and the court issued the necessary order. When Officer Thomas H. Riley went to the House of Detention with an order directing the presence of Williams in court, the sailor boy appeared surprised, and said he had not been informed of the disposition made of the case by the Grand Jury. He quickly donned his neat blue suit, and accompanied the officer to court. He complained bitterly of the action of the authorities in locking him up in the House of Detention and depriving him of his liberty, as if he was a criminal.

When Williams appeared before Judge Cowing his counsel asked for his discharge, the Grand Jury having disposed of the case.

"I know of no reason for detaining him," said Judge Cowing.

"But how about that fifty-dollar bill?" queried counsel.

"Well, my boy," said Judge Cowing, addressing Williams, "is the fifty-dollar bill which the laundress says you gave her in mistake for a one-dollar bill yours?"

"Well, your Honor," replied Williams, "the Grand Jury says it is, and I suppose what they say must be right."

At this moment the Grand Jury, who had dismissed the complaint against Merritt, filed into court with a bundle of indictments, and remained interested spectators of the proceedings.

"That being the case," said Judge Cowing—"for the Grand Jury is good authority—I don't see why you should not have the fifty-dollar bill. But, before the matter is finally disposed of, I should like to consult with the District Attorney."

Assistant District Attorney Lyon, having been asked if there was any objections to giving Williams the bill, inquired whether there were any other claimants for it.

"No," responded Judge Cowing, "the evidence before the Grand Jury, I believe, was that the laundress received it in mistake."

"Then, your Honor," said Mr. Lyon, "if there is no other claimant, I am, of course, willing that Williams should receive it."

Judge Cowing thereupon made an order directing Mr. Sparks to make a requisition on the Property Clerk for the fifty-dollar bill, which had remained in the possession of that officer since its production in the Police Court by Mrs. Brown. Mr. Sparks having filled out the order on the Property Clerk, handed it to Williams, who transferred it to his counsel, Mr. Price, for safe keeping. The latter inquired whether the witness was not to receive the usual remuneration allowed witnesses for their loss of time. Was it, he asked, to be understood that when a man lost money he was to be locked up, while the man charged with stealing it was allowed his liberty? Mr. Sparks said he would willingly do all in his power to accommodate counsel; but inasmuch as the compensation allowed detained witnesses was a matter to be decided by the court, he could take no action, and suggested that application be made to Judge Cowing. By that time, however, the Judge had left court, and the application had to be postponed until this morning or Monday.

Williams and his counsel, still followed by a crowd of sensation-seekers, then left the court-room, and proceeded to the office of the Property Clerk, where the now historical fifty-dollar bill was handed to the former. He handed it to Mr. Price, requesting that gentleman to give him $5 for present expenses, and retain the remainder for future use. Counsel did as Williams requested, and advised his client to be very careful of himself during his stay in this locality, while awaiting passage to Wilmington. He cautioned him against going out late at night or engaging in conversation with strangers on the subject of the fifty-dollar-bill case. Williams then left for the residence of some friends, at No. 106 Gwinnett-street, Brooklyn, E. D., where he will remain until his departure for Wilmington.

Among the visitors at the office of the Clerk of the General Sessions Court yesterday was Clifton A. E. Merritt, the recent defendant in the case. He was accompanied by his bondsman, Edward Flanagan, of No. 119 Crosby-street, and seemed extremely happy at the favorable termination of his case. He inquired whether the bond of $1,500 which Mr. Flanagan had entered into for his appearance for trial had been vacated by the action of the Grand Jury, and on being answered in the affirmative, expressed his thanks and withdrew.

A PRIEST CHASTISING A PUPIL.

HOW LITTLE FRANK CASACCA WAS BEATEN—WHAT FATHER HAYES SAYS.

An experiment to enforce discipline among the pupils of the school attached to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann, in East Twelfth-street, by beating one of the youngest scholars, is likely to cause considerable trouble to Father Hayes, of that society. About 500 scholars attend St. Ann's school daily. Father Hayes exercises a general supervision over them, their immediate instructors being a number of the Sisters, who devote themselves faithfully to this charitable work. For some months Frank Casacca, not quite 6 years of age, has been a pupil. He returned to his home, No. 326 East Eleventh-street, earlier than usual on the afternoon of Friday, May 2, sobbing violently. He told his mother that Father Hayes had been beating him, and he complained of pain in his head and on his shoulders, back, and legs. He sobbed himself to sleep that night and tossed nervously in bed until morning, frequently screaming as if in the greatest agony. The next day he was barely able to move about. His body was covered with black and blue spots, and over a score of marks, as if of a heavy rod, were visible. The child's story of having been beaten was corroborated by a number of the pupils who live in the neighborhood. He had been punished, they said, by Father Hayes for talking to some of the other scholars in school hours. His jacket had been stripped off, and blow after blow had been administered with a strap. The story got abroad and reached the ears of Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and an investigation of the case was begun. The first step taken by the society was to send one of its consulting physicians to see the boy. Dr. J. W. Ranney, of East Forty-sixth-street, visited the Casacca family and found the boy much improved in condition, but bearing every indication of having received an unmerciful castigation. Prompted by the society, the mother went before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Court, and made complaint against the reverend gentleman for assault and battery. Whether owing to the position of the clergyman or the belief that a settlement might be effected without undue notoriety, the examination of the case was conducted with closed doors. Tony Goodman, a boy who had witnessed the punishment, was locked up in the House of Detention for a couple of days, and after having given his testimony was set at liberty. Further examination was adjourned until Monday afternoon next, when the counsel for the society will attend to urge the [illegible] which the nature of the case may justify.

The boy was running about yesterday, apparently fully recovered. He had a vivid recollection of the occurrence, however, and rubbed his head and arms to indicate the spots where the "big red strap," as he called the clergyman's instrument of correction, had hurt him the most. A number of persons in the house corroborated the story of the child's condition after the punishment. Mrs. Casacca rolled the child's sleeve up and showed the reporter black and blue spots, which had not yet disappeared. The family are Italians of the better class, and are given by their landlord a character for respectability and honesty. The father, Antonio Casacca, has kept for years a little fruit-stand on the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway, and has acquired some money, which he has invested in real estate in Hoboken. The oldest daughter, Teresa, is apprenticed to a dress-maker in Broadway. Of the three small children, Frank is the oldest. Superintendent Jenkins has known the family for several years, and speaks highly of its thrift.

Father Hayes, in the long, black gown of his order, stepped from the dinner-table to the parlor of St. Ann's Rectory yesterday afternoon, in the best of humor. He is a young man and of muscular figure. He was disinclined to give the details of the punishment, but admitted that he had whipped the boy, but he had considered the fact really of such small consequence that he had hardly given the subject a thought since. He deprecated any publicity as liable to injure his reputation. It was suggested to him that he might clear his reputation by making a statement, but he held aloof from the idea. Corporal punishment he said was never permitted in St. Ann's School, and the practice was departed from this time only for the purpose of making an example of a mischievous boy for the effect which it would have upon the other scholars. Further than to deny that a court had taken cognizance of the case he declined to discuss it.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

About 200 members were present last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, the President, occupied the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, a resolution was offered expressing sympathy with the colored Southern refugees and directing the Finance Committee to appropriate from the funds of the association for the relief of these refugees such a sum of money as their judgment dictated, and that it be promptly forwarded to the Relief Committee. Messrs. Jacob Hess, William A. Darling, Alderman Henry C. Perley, and John E. Flagler spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, and it was adopted. An invitation to the association to attend the Henry C. Perley reception to be given in June was received and accepted. The meeting was then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The May reception of the Teachers' Association will be given this afternoon at Steinway Hall, beginning at 2 o'clock.

Twenty-six more applicants for positions in the Custom-house were examined under the civil service rules yesterday.

The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company yesterday cut off all the up-town bucket-shops from communication with the Stock Exchange.

A quartet choir having been introduced in the Church of the Disciples, Madison-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, Mr. Carlos Florentine, precentor, has resigned.

Eleven hundred and twenty-five immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The City of Brussels, from Liverpool, brought 679, and the Donau, from Bremen, 446.

A request from a number of citizens of the Sixteenth Precinct, for permission to present a gold badge to Capt. Ryan, of that precinct, was yesterday refused by the Board of Police.

The breadstuffs market opened bullish yesterday, with a further advance in some cases of half a cent, per bushel in wheat, but prices subsequently reacted below the closing quotations of Thursday.

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday asked the Board of Police for permission to appear by counsel at his trial on Monday, and the permission was accorded him, Commissioner MacLean, however, voting in the negative.

Capt. Oelrichs, of the bark Jupiter, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, reports passing the Norwegian brig Fix in a waterlogged and abandoned condition, and with only her mainmast standing, on April 15, in latitude 30° 6' and longitude 47° 19'.

In the statement of the vote in the Talmage case, published yesterday, the Rev. J. Milton Greene was credited with voting "Yes" on the sixth and seventh specifications. This was an error; there were no votes in favor of sustaining those specifications.

Permission was given yesterday by the Police Commissioners to Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy, President of the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, to establish telegraphic communication between the bank and the Central Office, for the protection of the bank vaults against raids by burglars.

Capt. Byrnes and Detective Dorsey reached this City yesterday afternoon, having in their custody "Johnny" Dobbs, who was arrested in Philadelphia last Monday while attempting to dispose of $5,000 worth of the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank, of this City, on Oct. 27, 1878.

A book of enrollment for the proposed Brazilian Commercial Expedition, the sailing of which to Rio de Janeiro has been fixed for July 5, has been opened at the office of Julius H. Pratt, No. 100 Fulton-street. The number of persons for which accommodations are being provided is limited to 60, and the cost per head is $300.

Clark B. Hotchkiss, of the American District Telegraph Company, made a complaint before Justice Kasmire, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, against James J. McCormick, of No. 310 West Thirty-sixth-street, who is accused of having embezzled $22 of the company's money while he was in charge of the office at No. 699 Broadway as manager.

Officer Camaran, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested two youths, named George Williams and Michael Fitzgibbon, residing at No. 480 Pearl-street, in the act of attempting to force open the show-case at Heathcote's jewelry store, No. 7 City Hall-square. In the General Sessions Court yesterday, Williams pleaded guilty, and Judge Cowing sent him to State Prison for one year. Fitzgibbon pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

The adoption of the new Constitution in California has advanced the price of seats in the New-York Mining Board. Yesterday one sale was made at $300, and there were bids of $250 each for others. The last previously reported price was $120, and quotations have been as low as $60. Section 26 of Article IV. prohibits dealings in stocks on margin or for future delivery in California, and it is conjectured that a large portion of the immense business of the San Francisco Stock Board in that line will ultimately centre in this City.

BROOKLYN.

A fire occurred in the five-story brick building No. 26 Doughty-street yesterday morning, which occasioned damage to the extent of $2,000. A horse stabled in the lower part of the building was burned to death.

Eliza Mitter, a dissipated woman who has no home, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the river from the ferry-boat Commodore Perry, at the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg. She was rescued by the deck-hands in an exhausted condition, and sent to St. Catharine's Hospital. She was released from Blackwell's Island a few days ago.

A heater, in which some jute was being bleached, in a foundry, corner of Adams and Water streets, exploded yesterday, scalding William Burke, M. Taylor, and an unknown man. Steam was being forced into the heater from a boiler, and the explosion was caused by overpressure. Boiler Inspector Thomas Powers made an examination after the accident, and learned that 20 pounds more of steam pressure was used than the capacity of the boiler permitted according to the legal rating. William Burke, of No. 141 Gold-street, was severely scalded, but the other men escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner Little David, Capt. Blair, of Essex, Conn., coal laden, sprung a leak yesterday morning, and was run ashore in Cow Bay for repairs.

The body that was washed ashore at Flushing Bay, on Wednesday evening, has been identified as that of Capt. Benjamin Rose, of Jersey City. Capt. Rose was in command of the sloop Dolphin, and on March 11, while sailing up Flushing Bay with a cargo of pine for Steinway & Sons' factory, on Bowery Bay, he was struck on the head with the boom, knocked overboard, and drowned.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Connolly, conductor of a Newark freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from the cars at the Jersey-avenue crossing, Jersey City, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Postmaster Ward, of Newark, has disposed of $25,000 worth of the new 4 per cent. ten-dollar bonds, and there was a demand for four times that amount yesterday morning. More of the bonds were expected, Newark not having received its proper share of the bonds.

The Rev. James M. Barkley, the new Pastor of Wickliffe Presbyterian Church, of Newark, was ordained and installed last evening. The Rev. Dr. Craven delivered the charge to the Pastor, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Hall the charge to the people. The Rev. Dr. McCosh preached the sermon.

Freeholder Roll, of Elizabeth, has a curiosity in shape of a pig having two bodies and only one head. The head is very large, and the bodies separate just back of the shoulders. There are six legs, four ears, and two tails. The monstrosity only lived 10 minutes, and has been preserved in alcohol.

The grounds of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society at Waverly are to be improved. The main entrance will be altered, new offices will be constructed, and turn-stiles, with registers, will be put up, to register the number of visitors. All the improvements are to be completed before the Fall exhibition.

Messrs. Carr and Field, who were jointly indicted with Indian Commissioner Hart for circulating false statements as to the paid-up capital of the International Trust Company, of Jersey City, did not present themselves for arraignment yesterday as it was thought they would. Mr. McGill says, however, they will appear voluntarily.

A barn and a blacksmith's shop on Livingston-street, Newark, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. They were owned by a Mr. Hauck. The loss is about $800. About the same time a fire broke out in the building No. 30 Morton-street, damaging it about $400. A man, whose name was not ascertained, had his hands severely burned in aiding to extinguish the fire.

Judge Garretson yesterday sentenced John Brady and Louis Lawless, masked burglars, who several weeks ago raided the grocery store and house of John Ryan, in Guttenberg, to seven years' imprisonment. The saddest feature of their raid was the fact that Mrs. Ryan was so frightened by their presence in her bedroom that she went into a decline and died three weeks later.

Three small boys, aged 5, 7, and 8 years, one of them being a son of Conductor Doremus, of the Erie Railway, ran away from their homes, at Port Jervis, in quest of Indians, or other exciting adventures, yesterday morning, and got aboard an Erie train passing through the village. The telegraph was set to work, and the youthful adventurers were taken in charge at Turner's Station, and returned to their parents.

The 5 o'clock train on the Erie Railway, from Jersey City to Paterson, yesterday morning, ran over a tramp near Berry's Creek, and mangled him literally into mince-meat, fragments of his flesh being strewn for a mile along the track. The pieces were gathered up in a basket and taken to Rutherford. A fellow-tramp was thrown from the track at the same time, but was not seriously hurt. The deceased was unknown.

The annual report of County Collector Sheridan, of Union, shows that the Freeholders have kept within their appropriation of $115,000. The bonded debt has been reduced $17,000, but $44,000 of new bonds has been issued. The uncollected taxes amount to $67,794 97. The outstanding loans are $47,000, while the taxes due and interest amount to $75,231 86, showing a balance in favor of the county of $28,231 86. The reduction of the debt in 1878 was $26,845 26.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

MORE THAN 400 TRAVELERS EN ROUTE FOR EUROPE.

Five steam-ships—the Oder, of the North German Lloyd Line, the Baltic, of the White Star Line, the Canada, of the National Line, the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, and the State of Pennsylvania, of the State Line—will sail for Europe to-day, and will carry out an aggregate of over 400 saloon passengers. The Queen, of the National Line, has been delayed in loading, and will not sail until to-morrow morning. Count Talleyrand de Perigord, C. E. Lewis and E. J. Reed, members of the British Parliament; the Rev. W. S. Freckelton, Major H. Deane, and Col. C. F. Harrington will sail in the Baltic. Judge Boyd, of Toronto, and Capt. Whatley, of the Royal Engineers, and his family are to sail in the Canada, and Mr. C. Von der Becke, German Consul at Puebla, Mexico, and his family are booked for the Oder. Among the passengers of the Devonia are Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., the Rev. Edward M. Rice, and Dr. Schauff. The saloon lists are given below:

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen.—Max Buckgaber, Mrs. Buckgaber and four children, Bernhard Greeff, Mrs. Greeff and three children, Mrs. Elise Salomon, Hugo Friedericks, August Kohl, C. F. Ackermann, A. Rosstauch, Carl G. A. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt, Julius Bossmeck, Otto Bossmeck, C. Von der Becke, German Consul at Puebla, Mexico; Mrs. Von der Becke and three children, Carl Schroeder, F. Mink, Mrs. Mink and two children, Miss Lina Hauck, Miss Louise Hauck, Joseph A. Cohn, Mrs. Cohn and three children, Mrs. Elise Stevenson, Clemens Stoll, Edward Furstenau, W. Martens, James Woods, Mrs. Rosa Rothschild, Mrs. Regina Rothschild, Jacob A. Rothschild, Mrs. J. A. Rothschild and six children, J. F. Remmer, E. Wolff, E. Wolff, Edward Drakenfeld, B. Howitz, Clemens Niedieck, W. Rosenstein, Miss E. Rosenstein, Miss Mary Hart, R. Kohn, Mrs. Kohn and two children, Heinrich Conried, Mrs. G. Von der Emisson and two children, Mrs. Louis Stoff and two children, John L. Borsch, Henry F. Shanock, Mrs. H. Vollers, L. Vollers, Heinrich Roesch, Mrs. Roesch and infant, Miss Marie Roesch, Miss Anna Roesch, Frederick W. Tholke, D. Schnber, Miss Anna Von der Osten, John Klein, Miss Hedwig Hintze, Miss Minna Gennerich, Miss Anna Tomforde, H. Middendorf, Otto Hildebrand, R. Hartmann, Mrs. Rebecca Moritz, Herman Rohns, Mrs. Rohns and child, Mrs. Anna Keyser, Mrs. Elizabeth Rieder, Mrs. Julia Wiemann, Philip Kuhlmann, Mrs. Mary Cohen, Miss Lottie Karel, Miss Bertha Ruckner, Miss Marie Rosa Wehrle, F. Timm, Mrs. Timm, S. Strauss, Philip Wahl and son, Charles Lorenz, Julius Bamberger, Mrs. Bertha Lange and child, Miss Lange, Mrs. Rosa Ullmann, Mrs. Wilhelmine Kugler and two children, Miss Anna Wollens, Mrs. Jennie Evans, Mrs. C. Goetjen, F. Schulemann, Paul Langefeld, Simon Salomon, Mrs. Hannah Schreder, Mrs. Charlotte Leyser, Henry Besse, Mrs. Besse, Miss Betty Roesch, N. Muller, Mrs. Muller and five children, Andrew E. Spang, Charles Bach, Mrs. Bach and two children, Mrs. Anna Meshagen and two children, Charles Post, Miss Charlotte Bollich, Miss Minna Pfannebecker, Bruno Kuhlmann, Julius Kauffman, Jr., Mrs. Bruno Kuhlmann and child, Peter Wiebe, Mrs. Mary Wiebe, M. Abel, Arnold Tiltig, Mrs. Tiltig and three children, Otto Foeste, Edward M. Andreesen, Mrs. Andreesen and child, Miss Emma Johnson, Henry Frank, John Roelle, Nicholas Estwanes, Mrs. E. Scamadel, Moritz Schneider, Friedrich Wichmann, Conrad Heller, Max Oppenheimer, Martin Tedtmann, Mrs. Elizabeth Tedtmann, Miss Dora Frankenstein, George Koedwig, George Schilling, Wilhelm Linse, John Ferner, Miss Anna Gresle, George Muller, Mrs. Muller.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—George N. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss, W. B. McGrath, A. D. Porter, Amos Tuck, Gibson Fahnestock, W. S. Reid, J. A. Barnhardt, G. Schenck, W. Nesham, J. F. Kiser, T. H. Marc, G. F. Switzer, J. Mayer, S. B. Schultz, L. A. Winship, F. Wyld, Mrs. Wyld, B. Hughes, R. L. Gaunt, Jr., Edward Hickson, W. H. Wing, Alfred Woodthorpe, N. C. Ferris, Mrs. Ferris, Edward Stern, Count Talleyrand de Perigord, Austin H. Glover, L. N. Loeb, J. T. Waterhouse, Mrs. Waterhouse, Edward Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Bessie French, Miss Morrison, D. Gott, H. Lyon, J. G. Brooks, G. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, F. Penn, A. J. Webbe, A. P. Lucas, V. Royle, F. Senwen, A. Hornby, Mrs. Hornby, B. Lowenstein, William H. Smith, Edward Jones, Mrs. Jones, J. T. Marshall, C. Monte, J. P. Sutherland, J. H. Ferguson, H. Batjer, Reuben Millichamp, A. Crawford, James A. Capper, the Rev. W. S. Freckelton, Capt. Isaac Taylor, Col. C. F. Harrington, John G. Wells, A. B. Pride, Miss Turner, Mrs. S. W. Sumner, D. G. Sullivan, P. H. Sullivan, C. E. Lewis, Charles Benedict, Alexander R. Copeland, Mrs. J. C. Crawford, Miss Tanner, Charles Johnston, E. G. Hamilton, Robert Anderson, George Anderson, Gerald A. O'Kelly, Mrs. O'Kelly, W. G. Anderson, L. Hone, W. Gravel, Mrs. Gravel, Eugene de Zucasco, G. Englebach, A. J. Butler, A. J. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, G. A. Jones, Major H. Deane, F. W. Reed, M. G. Cohen, S. R. Scott, Mrs. Annie Tattersall and two children, Sheldon Cradock, J. G. Shetland, W. G. Dosling, J. Levy, Fred. Schmidt, James Coutts Crawford, Alexander Donald Crawford, Charles John Crawford, Thomas Ritzgin, E. J. Reed, M. P., Miss Clara Breed, Miss Ella M. Porter, James R. Boyd, A. C. Case, James Robertson, A. L. Brown, Mrs. Brown, W. F. Stafford, Russell Hill, Ernest Binen, Major J. C. Bower, T. Scrafton, Thomas Tomlenson, E. R. Morrison.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Mrs. Peckham and infant, Alexander Lake, Walter Paris, W. A. Bradley, A. Fisher, James Troppo, James McKenzie, Judge Boyd, Capt. Whatley, Mrs. Whatley, Master Willie Whatley, Miss Mary Garland, Miss Violet Gribble, Mrs. John Gribble, Mrs. W. A. Bradley and infant, A. Carlton Bradley, F. Lawrence Bradley, D. Beatrice Bradley, James Dixon, Henry Hall, Mrs. J. McDowell, Miss Sykes, Charles Neustadt, George Hitchcock, Elliott T. Bassett, W. B. Dentck, Robert Whale, E. Whale, Jr., the Rev. E. Rexford, J. J. Acker, Louis Bignold, Mrs. Bignold and two children, Rev. J. Hornby, Mrs. Hornby, child, and infant, John W. Webb, Joseph Webb, Mrs. Bina Lunt, Mrs. Lovell White and infant, A. Highton, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, G. S. Quigley, William H. Hepburn, Miss Minnie Lewis, Mrs. E. J. Lisler, Miss M. L. Hepburn, Miss E. Hepburn, W. G. Bennett, Mr. Sallis, Reinhard H. Luther, Pietro Loredan, Mrs. Henry Chandless and infant, A. A. Haskins, F. A. Brown, Robert Brackin, R. Brackin, Jr., Mary E. Riggans, Mary Anderson, Francisco Pernia.

In steam-ship Devonia, for Glasgow.—Anthony Drake, Samuel Higgenbottom, Donald McGregor, George A. Hunter, John Chatfield, Daniel Chatfield, J. R. Rainey, the Rev. Edward M. Rice, Dr. Schauff, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., D. Henderson, Mrs. Codwise, Miss Louise Codwise, Mrs. J. E. Sherwell, the Rev. George Harris, Mrs. Harris, William Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Charles F. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Henderson, E. H. Spooner, Mr. McAuley, Miss Catharine Mercer, Miss Anne Mercer, Mrs. Thomas Drysdale, Thomas Drysdale, William Arnold.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—G. H. Cessa, John Coster, Miss Dutton, Miss Evans, S. P. Du Fourcq, Robert Gooding, Mrs. Gooding, Miss Agnes Gooding, William Hall, Obed. Charles Hawkes, Dr. Rolland C. Hodges, Sidney Jennings, Miss Sophia Jennings, Miss Thora Larssen, Robert Mackie, Miss O'Callaghan, Miss Jordan, Miss Sullivan, Miss Devitt, Miss Savage, Sister Mary Russell, Judge William A. Moore, George Milburn, Mrs. Sarah S. Magoissen, Miss and Master Magoissen, W. J. Matthews, the Rev. M. Power, Frank Peterman, H. Schwarz, Henry William Sambridge, Josup Wakeman, Mrs. and Miss Wakeman, Joseph Walsh, Mr. Harobin, Miss Pidgeon, Miss Kierney, Miss Barrett, Miss Duggan, Sister Mary Phelan, Misses Mary and Julia Hanlan.

In steam-ship Donau, from Bremen.—Consul W. C. Fox, Busso Von Arnstedt, Lieut. C. Spetzler, Mr. and Mrs. John Reynders, Louis Schwarzschild, John Foulds, R. Jerome Eberts, Louis Ruhl, Otto Toussaint, F. Niehaus, Anton Schluter, Emil Kersten, Peter G. Khorst, Nathan Stern, J. Steinmeyer, Mrs. Anna Nachtsheim, H. Nachtsheim, Marcus Feder, Miss Amalia Feder, Fillcedas Degenhardt, Mrs. Louise Steuer, Miss Louise Steuer, Adolph Prince, Charles Wolters, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Levinger, Miss Maria Kattenhorn, Josef Steinhardt, Miss Meta Hinck, L. V. Sobsten, Mr. Schloch, August Steenken, Mrs. Maria Nagel.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

MAY 9.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:48 | Sun sets......7:05 | Moon rises. 11:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook 11:00	Gov. Island 11:49	Hell Gate.....1:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............FRIDAY, MAY 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Dallas, Chester, Jacksonville, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Baltic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis; Cortes, Bennett, Halifax and St. John, N. F., Clark & Seaman; Octarara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Everest, (Br.,) Churchill, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Southern Cross, Gibbs, Angier for orders to Singapore, Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Ragna, (Norw.,) Melsom, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Grant, (Norw.,) Florenesa, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; G. T. Kemp, (Br.,) Taylor, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Joseph A. Ropes, Snow, Zanzibar and a market, George Ropes; Chignecto, (Br.,) Potter, Rouen, Scammell Bros.; Femiona, (Aust.,) Dabinovich, Lisbon, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Emigrant, (Norw.,) Marchussen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Morine, Bristol, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Vittoria M., (Ital.,) De Martino, Lisbon, John C. Seager.

Brigs Acadia, (Br.,) Ganion, Cork, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Perth Amboy, J. O. Ward & Co.; C. A. Sparks, Cotter, Havana, C. S. Wood.

Schrs. Francis R. Baird, Mayhew, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Irving Leslie, Hagerthy, Ellsworth, Miller & Houghton; Casper Lawson, Crowley, New-Haven, Backett & Brother; Emerson Rokes, Orcutt, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.; John Brill, Rogers, Seaford, Del., J. R. Gager; Henry Lemuel, Jains, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; Sallie Burton, Busley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Gertrude Summers, Snow, Barnstable, J. P. & G. C. Robino; Barnett Jones, Crittenden, Tampico Bay, and William Douglass, McIndoe, Nassau, N. P., R. I. Wenberg & Co.; Allegro, Keller, Hamilton, E. W. Hayward & Co.

Barges O. F. Hanley, Jr., Woods, Lorena, McLaughlin, Norwich, Conn., William Prall Thompson; King Halakua, Webbrook, Perth Amboy, New-York Lighterage and Transportation Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen April 27, and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool April 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Hart, (Br.,) Vis, Catania April 1, Messina 4th, Palermo 11th, Malaga 19th, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Cashmere, (of Liverpool,) Lyons, Calcutta 116 ds., with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Nina, (Norw.,) Olsen, Havre 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mysterious Star, (Br.,) Jenkins, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to R. & C. Doremus.

Bark Eleven, Johnson, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark American, (Ger.,) Knueck, Havre March 19, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Skibladner, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Ocean, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Copenhagen 40 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Adele and Sabina, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Dublin 38 ds., in ballast to Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

Bark Nor, (Norw.,) Ramdvig, Drontheim 48 ds., in ballast to Bergenmann, Oelrich & Co.

Bark Europa, (Norw.,) Henriksen, Copenhagen 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Oelrichs, Bremen 31 ds., with empty barrels to Hermann Koop & Co.

Brig Clota, Petersen, Belize 16 ds., with sugar and hides to William Jex & Co.

Brig Stella, Davis, Boston, in ballast to A. Abbot.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to A. Bennett & Co.—vessel to Hayward & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 14 ds., with molasses and oil to D. Trowbridge & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.; clear; at City Island, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pomona, for Montego Bay, Jam.; City of Dallas, for Jacksonville; Albemarle, for Lewes.

Also, via Long Island Sound, barks Archer, for Amsterdam; Nineveh, for Portland; brigs L. L. Squire, for Rio Janeiro; C. Morris, for Hantsport, N. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Hermon, (Br.,) Steel, from London, which arr. 7th and anchored outside the Bar, came up to the City on the 9th.

Bark Christel, (Ger.,) Hacke, from Havre, which arr. 7th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City 9th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after June 2, 1879, the first-class nun buoy placed on the North Breaker, Swash Channel, at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, S. C., will be distinguished by a bell placed upon it. This bell will be rung by the motion of the waves, and may be heard at a sufficient distance to enable vessels to use it as a turning point.

SPOKEN.

March 18, lat. 11 30 S., lon. 12 50 W., bark George and Mary, of New-Bedford, cruising.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 9.—The steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Reynolds, from New-York May 3, for this port and Vera Cruz, arr. here yesterday afternoon, and the steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Capt. Foote, from New-York May 3, arr. here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 9.—Sld. 7th inst., Briana, Prinds Oscar, Wilhelm, Alhambra, Capt. Alexander; 8th inst., Garelock, last three for New-York; Glen Gront, Aurora, Charlotte Young, Christopher Columbus, latter for New-Orleans; 9th inst., Captain Madsen, Baltimore; Homborsund, Liverpool.

Arr. 8th inst., Henry, Milan, Peru, Atlas; 7th inst., Caturine G., St. Cloud, latter at Elsinore; 8th inst., Soli deo Gloria; 9th inst., Robert Jones, Fremald, County of Inverness.

The steam-ship Nerissa, (Br.,) Capt. Stuart, from New-York April 24, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Prior, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York April 19, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Avery, from New-York April 22, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Royal Welsh, (Br.,) Capt. Halloway, from Baltimore April 20, has arr. at Bristol.

ROTTERDAM, May 9.—The steam-ship W. A. Scholten, Capt. Vis, from New-York, has passed up the Channel on her way to this port.

MOVILLE, May 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Young, from New-York April 24, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

NOTICE.

With the establishment of our retail business the public were for the first time enabled to purchase FASHIONABLE and RELIABLE Clothing at POPULAR PRICES, and we could never be induced to lower the quality of our goods to cheapen their cost, but have maintained their high standard of excellence, offering a better article than can be obtained elsewhere for the same money.

NOTICE.

We have but one price for each garment, which means of necessity THE LOWEST PRICE, and the terms are cash on delivery to every one, while our guarantee to refund the price of any garment returned as unsatisfactory before injured by wear protects the buyer who is not a judge of goods. That the public approves these equitable methods and the loyalty with which we serve them, our large business amply attests.

NOTICE.

A report having been circulated that we are preparing to retire from business, we give it an emphatic denial. By concentrating every department of our Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail business in one building under our personal supervision we ARE preparing to make this house one of the permanent institutions of New-York, and shall continue with unabated vigor the active warfare we have always waged against high prices and inferior Clothing.

NOTICE.

The stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing we now offer was never surpassed in point of elegant variety, substantial quality, and reasonable prices, and we solicit a visit of inspection from every old and many new friends. We permit no importunity to buy, and visitors receive polite attention, without incurring the slightest obligation to purchase. We cordially invite any suggestion from our patrons that may aid us in serving them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

487 Broadway, cor. Broome Street, New York.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWER

HAND AND HORSE.

NEW 10 INCH CROQUET MOWER $10.

THREE PATTERNS OF HAND MOWERS 10 TO 20 INCH CUT.

HORSE MOWERS 25 TO 40 INCH CUT.

OUR SIDE WHEEL MOWER LIGHTEST AND SIMPLEST MOST DURABLE

ALL OUR MOWERS GUARANTEED.

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CAUTION.

At this season of the year, while the system is undergoing a radical change, a world of trouble could be saved both as a preventive and cure by the use of a

HOLMAN PAD

placed over the pit of the stomach for ten to thirty days as the case requires.

Do not neglect the children.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

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NOVELTY BABY CARRIAGES.—SEND FOR circular to L. P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway, N. Y. Protects the eyes of your baby. Use the Umbrella Top Carriage. Beware of imitations.

WINDSOR WAGONS

BY

BREWSTER of 25th-st.

PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO OUR WAGONS BY GENTLEMEN WHO DRIVE THE BEST STOCK, ON ACCOUNT OF SUPERIOR FINISH AND THE GREAT STRENGTH OF THE AXLES BY THE INSERTION OF

VERTICAL STEEL PLATES

IN AXLE-BEDS. OUR 100-POUND WAGONS WILL CARRY TOP AND TWO MEN, IF DESIRED. NO WABBLE TO WHEELS.

THE WINDSOR COMMANDS A HIGHER PRICE THAN ANY OTHER MAKE, AND IS THE BEST BEYOND QUESTION.

Warerooms, 5th-av., corner 27th-st.,

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LEWIS & CONGER,

NEW-YORK AGENTS,

Nos. 601 and 603 6th-av.,

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Preparatory to a new departure in fine mantel clocks, we are closing out some very good patterns at low prices.

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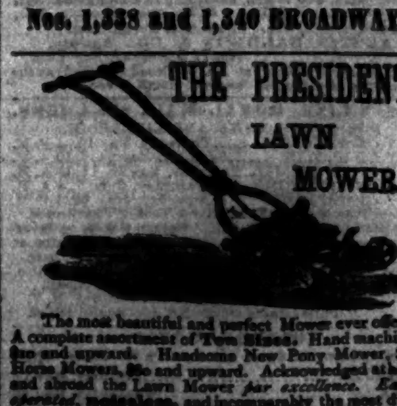

The most beautiful and perfect Mower ever offered. A complete assortment of Two Sizes. Hand machines, $10 and upward. Handsome New Pony Mower, $55. Horse Mowers, $80 and upward. Acknowledged at home and abroad the Lawn Mower *par excellence. Easily operated*, noiseless, and incomparably the most durable. No implement requires so much precision in manufacture as the Lawn Mower; therefore compare the President with all others and Buy the Best.

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The official examination and report on baking powders, by the Brooklyn Health Board, shows the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be free from alum or any other injurious substance.

It is a pure grape cream of tartar powder, always uniform and full strength.

It costs a trifle more per pound, but is cheaper in the end, as it goes farther, and saves health.